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Established 1887

S. Urges Biological Arms Ban

Russia Seeks Coader Base

By Victor Lushchik
NEVA, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today called for a conference to negotiate a ban on biological weapons. The Soviet Union said it was "the only way to ensure the safety of all countries and to prevent the use of biological weapons as a means of warfare."

Dr. C. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the conference today: "We believe that the use of biological weapons by all countries would be a threat to the security of the world."

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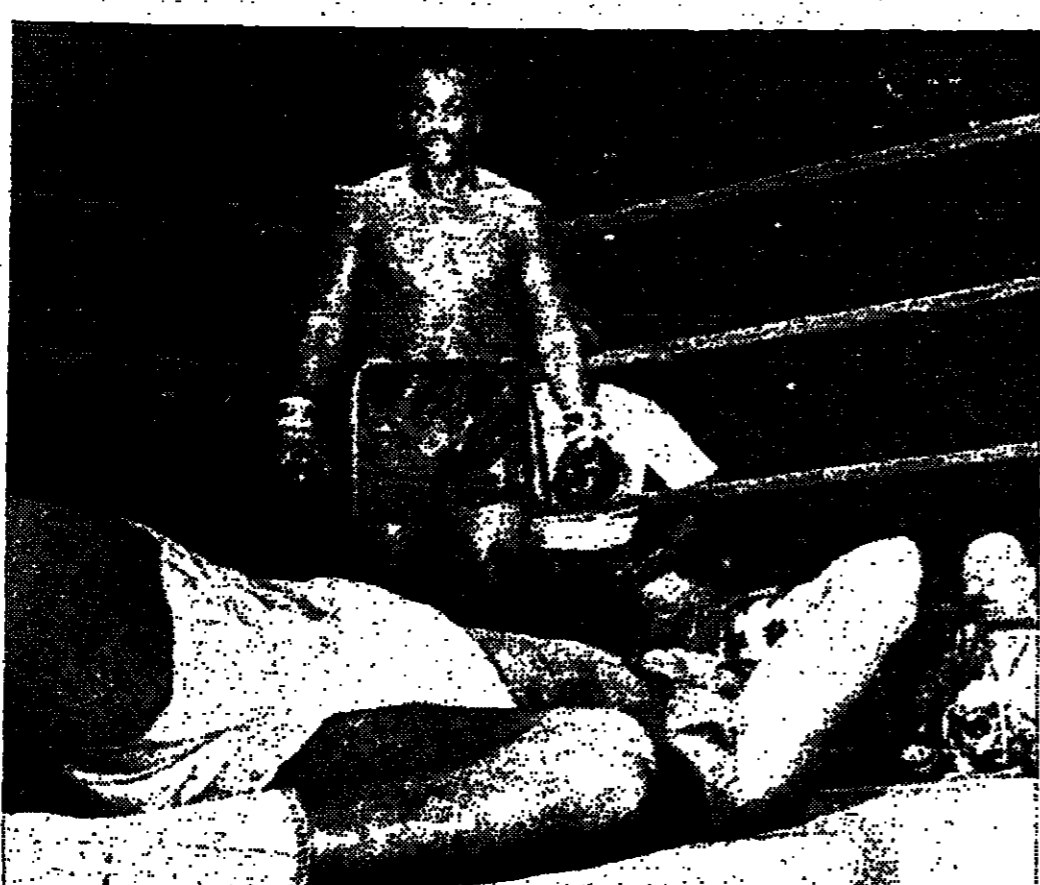
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Joe Frazier standing over Jimmy Ellis during the fourth round.

Frazier THE Heavyweight King

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Joe Frazier, the undisputed heavyweight champion, today defeated Jimmy Ellis in a fifth-round knockout.

The bout ended when Ellis, who had been dropped twice in the fourth round, was kept on his stool by his manager, Angelo Dundee, as the bell rang for the fifth round.

Clay, the deposed champion, said he would concentrate on his pop singing career unless Clay returns.

Clay's refusal to be drafted into the United States Army nearly three years ago created the confusion that Frazier cleared by demolishing Ellis with his brutal left hook.

The 26-year-old Philadelphia slugger maintained his reign over six states, including New York, and conquered the World Boxing Association territory that Ellis had ruled.

But now, with Frazier claiming a firm defense.

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KOs Ellis in 5th. Wants 'Prove-It' Bout With Clay

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Pan Am to Carry Anti-Hijack Men

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Pan American World Airways has disclosed that it is placing security guards on some flights as an anti-hijacking measure.

The guards, posing as ordinary passengers, are being used in connection with the new magnetic detection anti-hijacking equipment developed by the FAA.

Pan Am said yesterday that it also has given ground personnel special training in spotting potential hijackers, using an FAA-developed behavioral-profile technique.

Administration Asks Congress To Lower Voting Age to 18

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Nixon administration today asked Congress to follow the lead of Great Britain and approve a nationwide lowering of the voting age to 18 for federal elections.

The administration position was presented by Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who noted that Britain—which originated the traditional voting age of 21—recently abandoned it.

There are about 10 million Americans between the ages of 18 and 21. "The time has come for us to measure the constraints of custom and tradition against the compelling force of reason and the every-day facts of life which surround us," Mr. Kleindienst said.

He told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee the nation does not wait until 21 years of age for young people to enter the labor market, to pay income taxes or to serve in the military.

"If we have sufficient confidence in them to permit them to assume

Israel Ready to Resume Truce If Egypt Stops Shooting First

U.S. Repeats Pledge to Send Tel Aviv Arms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The State Department, reacting to a Soviet promise of arms for the Arabs, today reaffirmed the Nixon administration's intention to make arms available to Israel as necessary to maintain a military balance in the Middle East.

A Soviet statement carried by the Soviet press agency Tass last night declared Russia would supply Arab countries with "the necessary support" to strengthen their defenses against "Israeli aggression."

State Department press officer Carl Barth today responded by quoting a declaration President Nixon made late last month, saying, "We are maintaining careful watch on the relative strength of the forces there (in the Middle East) and we will not hesitate to provide arms to friendly states as the need arises."

Mr. Barth said that the Soviet Union has "repeatedly rejected U.S. initiatives" aimed at starting serious discussion of limiting Middle Eastern arms shipments.

Nixon May Delay Decision
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—President Nixon may delay his decision on whether to supply more planes to Israel following the recent Israeli raid on a factory near Cairo, which caused heavy civilian casualties, U.S. officials said today.

The President said last Jan. 30 he would decide within 30 days whether to supply Israel with about 100 more aircraft, but the officials said this should not be regarded as a firm decision.

Relations Frayed
TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (AP)—Israeli Transport Minister Ezer Weizman said today that Israel's relations with the United States are "better than ever before."

"Israel is using American equipment and using it well," he said. "Nothing that Israel 'had never had it so good' from a security standpoint, the former chief of army operations said. 'Israel is the master of the skies.'"

"But that is not all she wants... she also wants the skies to be filled with the signs of economic prosperity said not just with Phantoms."

Mr. Weizman resigned as Israel's second-ranking air force officer to join the cabinet last December. He was the architect of the pre-emptive air strike against Arab air forces in June, 1967.

One time bomb was among those dropped, and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan informed the Egyptians of its whereabouts and asked them to disarm it before it blew up within 24 hours.

Canal Area Raided
After that attack, Israeli planes continued bombing Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal, but had not flown deeper into Egypt.

Israel has pledged to halt the bombing as soon as Egypt honors the canal cease-fire. Earlier today, Israeli planes were again active against Egyptian war targets in the canal zone, the military spokesman said.

The planes were in action for nearly two hours, the spokesman said, hitting bunkers, anti-aircraft positions, military motor pools and army camps in the central sector of the 103-mile-long waterway.

All the Israeli planes returned safely, the spokesman said. It was the third straight day this week the planes were in action along the canal.

In other action, eight Arab residents of the occupied Gaza Strip were wounded today when a hand



Israeli Premier Golda Meir

Associated Press

Israel Bombs Missile Bases Within 19 Miles of Cairo

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (AP)—Israeli warplanes bombed two Egyptian missile bases, near Cairo, today after having stayed away from the Egyptian capital area for five days following their costly accidental attack on a steel plant.

The bases contained Soviet-built SA-3 missiles, a military spokesman said.

One target was 19 miles south of Cairo and a few miles from the industrial city of Helwan, he said, and the second was also close to Helwan.

The planes returned safely, the spokesman said. (Egypt said three soldiers were killed and seven wounded in the raids, The New York Times reported from Cairo.)

The last previous Israeli attack around Cairo was on Thursday. Due to what Israel called "a technical error," one plane bombed a factory near Cairo killing 68 Egyptian civilians.

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Mrs. Meir Regrets Raid At Abu Zabal

By Louis B. Fleming
JERUSALEM, Feb. 17.—Israel is ready to reinstate the cease-fire with Egypt, last Thursday by Israeli Premier Golda Meir said today.

She expressed regret for the killing of civilians at Abu Zabal, near Cairo, last Thursday by Israeli bombs in what was described as a technical error, but she made clear that the deep penetration bombing of Egypt will continue until there is a full cease-fire.

Her speech came just three hours after Israeli planes had renewed the deep bombing for the first time since the bombing of the civilian scrap iron factory in the El Khanka sector, 13 miles north of Cairo.

Mrs. Meir offered reinstatement of the cease-fire in a speech to the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.

No Disagreements
In the same speech, she denied once again that there were disagreements within the government over the cease-fire policy. But she ignored repeated reports of a split in the cabinet on a proposal from Foreign Minister Abba Eban for a new peace initiative.

Last week the Israeli cabinet reportedly overwhelmingly rejected a proposal by Mr. Eban that the government take some initiative to offer a new cease-fire. Opponents, including Mrs. Meir, reportedly felt that such a step would be interpreted as a sign of weakness because Egypt had had some military successes in the days just before the cabinet meeting.

Her speech today was a renewal of the two-pronged Israeli policy: Egypt must stop shooting first if it wants a cease-fire, and the way to peace is through direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

"We again say that we accept the cease-fire," Mrs. Meir said. "We are ready."

She said that the cease-fire had been renounced by Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, leaving Israel no choice but to respond militarily.

Israel introduced air action along the Suez Canal last July when it became clear that President Nasser was waging a war of attrition until he could wage total war, she said. And, she added, Israel initiated the deep raids into Egypt last month because Egypt responded with more aggression to new state-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Thant Says Political Solution Is Still Possible in Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 17 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant said today he believes a political solution is still possible in the Middle East.

He suggested that the Big Four powers can evolve new guidelines from "common denominators" in American, Soviet and French proposals.

"It becomes apparent that only some very strong measures can avert a new catastrophe" because the cease-fire has become "totally ineffective, especially in the Suez sector," he asserted at a news conference.

Big Two Differ
The United States has pressed for a four-power appeal for renewal of the cease-fire, but the Soviet Union has insisted that this be coupled with a demand for withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Thant declined to specify the points of agreement he found in the various proposals advanced in the four-power talks. It was

understood, however, that they involve Arab undertakings of non-belligerency as well as Israeli troop withdrawal.

Both these points were contained in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, and the significance of any guidelines would depend upon whether there was an agreed interpretation in each instance.

(Mr. Thant said that he had "very fruitful" meetings Sunday and yesterday with Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, chief UN observer in the Middle East, and planned to wind up discussions with him today before leaving for Geneva, the Associated Press reported.)

"For the moment," he said, "it would not be in the public interest to divulge details of these discussions."

But he said that the "reactivation" of the mission of Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarling, special UN envoy to the Middle East, with whom he will consult tomorrow in Geneva, did not necessarily depend on guidelines to be laid down by the Big Four.

[UN ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France will resume their private sessions in New York Thursday.]

Mr. Thant devoted the last third of his conference to an impassioned statement in which he regards as misunderstandings in the Western press about the Nigerian civil war. It was apparent that a question about lessons the UN had learned touched a raw nerve.

He singled out "a bitter attack" on him by Anthony Lewis in the New York Times that he said connected with subsequent blasts in Western Europe "From Oslo to Vienna." He is understood to have resented especially a photo montage in an Austrian publication showing him at a news conference against a background of starving Biafran children.

SOLEMN MOMENTS—Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser leading a group of personalities in holiday prayers at Cairo's El Hussein mosque. From left are: Hussein el-Shafie, a member of the Arab Socialist Union's executive committee; Egyptian Vice-President Anwar el-Sadat; President Nasser; Rector Sheikh Faham; cabinet Minister Abdel Aziz Kamel and Sidki Soliman, an Arab Socialist Union member.

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

No-Sabotage Pledge Indicated

Greece Postpones the Trial Of 2 Arabs; Pact Reported

ATHENS, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The trial of two Arab commandos charged with machine-gunning an Israeli airliner at Athens airport in December, 1968, was postponed indefinitely today after a pledge by Arab guerrillas not to commit acts of sabotage against Israel on Greek soil, reliable sources here said.

The two men, Mahmoud Mohamad, 26, a teacher, and Maher Hussein Suleiman, 20, a student, had faced seven charges, including one of willful manslaughter that carried a possible death sentence.

An Israeli passenger was killed and an air hostess injured when the El Al Boeing-707 was sprayed with bullets as it stood on the tarmac minutes before take-off for New York on Dec. 28, 1968.

Two days later, in reprisal, Israeli helicopter-borne commandos blew up 13 airliners at Beirut, and shortly afterward, in retaliation for the Beirut raid, France tightened its arms embargo against Israel.

12 Witnesses Missing
Today, after a brief opening session, Judge Constantinos Panagoulas announced the indefinite postponement because of the absence of 12 key witnesses—including three military experts, one police officer who was an eyewitness in the attack, and three Arab defense witnesses.

[An official source told the Associated Press that Israel's diplomatic representative in Athens, Yacov Karov, called on high Foreign Ministry officials after the trial was postponed and demanded an explanation for the absence of four prosecution witnesses—all state employees. Mr. Karov was quoted as saying "today's postponement would encourage further terrorist acts against Israeli property abroad."

The demand for the postponement was made by the public prosecutor, supported by defense counsel.

According to reliable sources here, it followed approaches to the Greek government by Arab diplomats, some of whom were present in court today.

The Arab missions were reported to have hinted to the government that a full-scale trial might harm Greek relations with Arab countries—particularly with Egypt where there is a sizable Greek community, the sources said.

Pledge Is Reported
The sources added that Arab missions have promised the Greek government that if the case of the two commandos remained in abeyance, Arab guerrilla organizations would abstain from sabotage against Israel on Greek soil.

The Arabs were also reported to have told the Greek government that the same treatment should apply to five other Arab commandos now in Greek jails awaiting trial for acts of sabotage here.

[Tonight a Greek government spokesman called reports of the alleged "tacit agreement" between Greece and the Arab states "fiction stories that will be dispelled as soon as the trial actually takes place," AP said. He added: "Such allegations are part of a slanderous effort directed against the Greek government."

Defense lawyers claimed in court today that the case of the two commandos had political implications, since they acted under orders of a resistance organization—the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Counsel for the widow of the dead passenger, Leon Shirdam, a 50-year-old engineer, urged that the trial should proceed.

Elaborate security precautions were taken before the hearing opened.

Armed police officers patrolled the corridors and everyone entering was searched. Mr. Mohamad and Mr. Suleiman were hustled, handcuffed, into the dock surrounded by security officers.

An hour later the two men left, defiantly giving the "V" for victory sign. They were taken back to jail.

The two commandos claimed in earlier statements before an investigating magistrate they had no intention of killing anyone, but wanted only to damage the plane.

Israel Ready To Resume Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

ments from Israel expressing willingness to reinstate the cease-fire. Mrs. Meir's comment regarding the factory bombing in Egypt last Thursday was the first official government expression of regret. But she also said that her government had taken action "beyond what is accepted international practice" in informing Egypt that a time bomb may have also landed on the civilian plant.

Arab leaders, she added, have never expressed any regret regarding attacks on agricultural settlements, supermarkets, merchant ships, universities, civil aircraft and other Israeli civilian targets.

"But when a metals plant is hit, there is an outcry," she said.

© Los Angeles Times

Eban Urges Direct Talks

THE HAGUE, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Mr. Eban said today that peace in the Middle East could be achieved only by direct negotiation between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and not through outside intervention.

Mr. Eban arrived here yesterday for a three-day official visit to the Netherlands during which he will discuss the Middle East situation and Israel's association with the European Common Market.

In his luncheon speech today to the Dutch Society for International Affairs, Mr. Eban said Israel particularly rejected any settlement negotiated by outside parties.

"If everything has been laid down in detail beforehand, there is nothing for us to negotiate about, and we have lost our freedom of negotiation," he said.

Mr. Eban said Israel did not consider the Big Four powers to be "judicial, disinterested elements." They too had interests, which were sometimes competing and conflicting, he said.

He stressed that Israel would not consider giving up the present cease-fire line unless it were in return for permanent peace and a permanent settlement of boundaries.

Germans Honor Jewish Victims Of Munich Fire

MUNICH, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—German mourners today filed silently past the coffins of seven old people who died in an arson attack on the Jewish Community Center here last Friday.

The victims lay in closed wooden coffins in the mortuary of Munich's Jewish cemetery. Thousands of persons signed a book of condolence.

West German President Gustav Heinemann will fly here for the funeral tomorrow, and Mayor Hans Joachim Vogel has invited the people of Munich to join the funeral procession.

In Bonn, the West German Bundestag (parliament) stood in silence today in memory of the seven. A telegram was sent to the Central Council of Jews in Germany expressing the Bundestag's sympathy to the relatives of the victims of this disgraceful crime.



Greece in spring is Greece at its best!

And spring starts early in Greece. Come in time for the colorful Easter celebrations at the end of April or just relax under a blue, sunny sky by a crystal-clear sea that's warm enough to swim in. And while you're about it you might as well stay in hotels where the fine food, superlative service and friendly atmosphere will help you derive the utmost enjoyment from your Greek vacation. For the ultimate in luxury try the ASTIR PALACE HOTEL & BUNGALOWS at Vouliagmeni Beach near Athens. Other Astir Hotels at Corfu, Crete, Rhodes, Kamena Vourla spa, etc. Apply to your travel agent or send in the coupon below for details on all 15 Astir Hotels in Greece.

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DISARMING GESTURE—U.S. Chief Delegate Gerard C. Smith (right) chatting with Soviet top delegate Alexei A. Roshchin before the start of the disarmament talks.

Belgian Coalition Sets Plan For Ending Regional Friction

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The Belgian cabinet has completed a master plan for constitutional reform designed to end the friction between the two national communities, Flemish and Walloon, that has torn Belgium for nearly half a century.

The proposals were agreed upon Sunday night after three marathon sessions of the 39-member coalition cabinet, which had sat for 30 hours. At a special meeting to-night, final touches were put to the text, which will be presented in parliament later this week.

To get the required two-thirds majority, the government needs at least 13 opposition votes. The two governing parties, Social Christians and Socialists, have 128 of the 312 votes in the Chamber of Representatives.

"Our proposals are such that the parties not in the government should consider it in the national interest to support them," Premier

Agreement a 'Miracle'
The cabinet agreement was termed a "miracle" by all political commentators. They had expected that the coalition, put together in June, 1968, would break apart on the bitter rivalry between Walloons and Flemings.

Since the end of the 19th century, the Flemings, now 60 percent of the population of 9.3 million, have complained of "cultural colonialism" by the French-speaking Belgians.

Due to Fleming pressure, the 1963 language border was drawn across the country, dividing Belgium into Dutch-only and French-only areas, with Brussels in the middle where the administration remained bilingual.

French-speaking Belgians, alarmed at the crumbling of their economy when the Walloon coal mines became exhausted some 15 years ago, demanded special powers for their own economic development, claiming that the central government, containing more and more Flemings, was neglecting them.

Twin Ministers
These demands had largely been met and translated into practice by the present cabinet. Mr. Eyskens appointed twin ministers for education, cultural affairs and regional economic development. All that remained was to translate this practical situation into constitutional texts.

The reform plan is still secret but it is known to grant a large degree of autonomy to the two groups.

For the first time since 1831, when Belgium's first constitution was written, these subnationalities would be recognized in the constitution.

The plan is understood to meet Flemish demands for cultural self-government and Walloon insistence on autonomous powers in the economic field.

3 Armed Arabs Seized At Munich Airport
MUNICH, Feb. 17 (AP).—Three armed Arabs who were preparing to board a plane at Munich's Riem Airport were taken into police custody tonight, Munich police reported.

The police said the men were noticed by the captain of a Yugoslav airlines plane as the Arabs were preparing to board. The captain summoned police after he saw the Arabs had pistols in their coat pockets, a Munich police spokesman said.

The incident came one week after three Arabs attacked an Israeli El Al airliner at Riem Airport.

Israel Transfers Arsonist Rohan
JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Strict secrecy surrounded the whereabouts today of Dennis Michael Rohan, the 28-year-old Australian committed to a mental home for trying to burn down Jerusalem's el-Aqsa Mosque after newspaper reports here that Arab guerrillas planned to kill him.

Israeli Health Ministry officials confirmed that he had been transferred to another government institution somewhere in Israel, but refused to give its location or the reasons for the transfer.

UN Unit Asks Israel Not to Pressure Arabs
UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—A special UN group of experts today called on Israel to stop alleged attempts to force Arabs living in occupied territories to collaborate with administrative authorities.

The report to the UN Commission on Human Rights considered as proved allegations that three Arab villages had been totally destroyed by Israeli forces.

3 GIs Are Sentenced To Prison in Turkey
ISTANBUL, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A Turkish civil court has sentenced three U.S. servicemen to prison terms ranging from ten months to 15 months for insulting the Turkish republic, a court official said yesterday.

The men—identified by the official as Reo Ford, C. Hall, C. Edwards and Earl Griffith—were accused of tearing the Turkish flag last December at the Samsun joint military air base where they were stationed. All three of the defendants had pleaded not guilty.

U.S., Moscow Propose Bans In Germ War

(Continued from Page 1)

ference would be able to work out a satisfactory revision of the projected treaty to ban nuclear weapons from the seabed so that it can go before the next session of the UN General Assembly.

The U.S. delegate said the first round of SALT talks held by Washington and Moscow in Helsinki on limiting strategic arms produced understanding "on the general range of questions that will be the subject of further exchanges."

Mr. Smith left immediately after today's meeting for Brussels to brief NATO on the SALT talks. He then goes to Washington to prepare for their resumption this April in Vienna.

WWII Captain Gets \$96,000 In Libel Suit

LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The author and publisher of a book that alleged the commander of a destroyer escort abandoned a World War II convoy of freighters carrying supplies to the Soviet Union were ordered today to pay him \$96,000 in damages.

Two-thirds of the 33-ship convoy was sunk and 153 seamen killed by German aircraft and submarines when the escort was withdrawn following a scatter order from the British Admiralty.

The incident occurred in July, 1942, at a grim stage in the war. The Germans had advanced almost to Moscow, and the Russians were pressing the United States and Britain for more armaments.

The commander, Capt. John Broome, now 68, sued the author, David Irving, and the publishers, Cassell and Co., on the ground that the book, "The Destruction of Convoy P.Q. 17," suggested he disobeyed orders and was "careless, incompetent . . . and indifferent to the fate of the merchant ships and their crews."

The defendants also were ordered to pay trial costs, estimated at \$75,000.

BBC Film on Strauss Draws MPs' Fire for Violence, Nudity

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—A group of British legislators has introduced in the House of Commons a motion denouncing a TV film showing some of the frankest rape and nude scenes yet seen on television here.

The six Conservative party MPs protested what they called the "viciousness, savagery and brutality" of the film, "The Dance of the Seven Veils." They demanded an inquiry into its showing by the state-owned British Broadcasting Corporation.

The film, by British director Ken Russell, is about the life of the 19th-century composer Richard Strauss and includes scenes of Nazi atrocities during World War II as well as rape and love-making.

Angry Complaints
Angry viewers flooded the BBC switchboard with calls after the film was shown last Sunday night. Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, general secretary of the National Viewers and Listeners Association, said that her organization was seeking legal advice to help "clean up" television.

Mr. Russell, a top British movie director who recently made a film based on D. H. Lawrence's book "Women in Love," hit back by saying:

"This is just what I expected and it represents the reaction of a glib, half-awake public to events that actually happened. One of the purposes in making the film was to shock complacent critics and viewers who sit in front of their sets for hours on end watching . . . advertisements."

"Strauss was one of the most famous people in Germany at that time, and if he had taken a stand against the Nazis this would have had a tremendous effect. I was trying to shock people into a realization of their responsibilities."

Many persons certainly were shocked. One scene shows a Jewish man having the Star of David carved on his chest with a dagger. Others show a woman being raped by four soldiers and not known.

Red Forces Drive Ahead On Laos Plain

Preparing Final Thrust Despite U.S. Air Raids

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 17 (NYT).—North Vietnamese troops, despite what one diplomatic source here today called "the most intensive U.S. bombing in the history of the Laotian war," have driven government troops from more than 20 positions in and around the Plain des Jarres and, according to intelligence sources, are preparing a final thrust to push the Laotians completely off the strategic plain.

Following five days of heavy ground fighting and intensive U.S. air attacks, the Laotian forces hold only two major positions in and around the plain, 100 miles north of here. They are the Plain des Jarres Airfield, also known as the Xiang Khouang Airfield, and the bombed-out village of Xiang Khouangville, 15 miles to the southeast.

Retreat Impeded
The North Vietnamese forces now control the eastern half of the plain, the hills on the plain's north and eastern rim, and have infiltrated behind the government positions, impeding lines of retreat.

At the airfield, the sources said, 1,500 Laotian troops defend the advanced neutralist and "clandestine army" command posts, and a crucial landing strip, the area's only link to government-held positions west and south of the plain.

At Xiang Khouangville, the sources said, neutralist and Central Intelligence Agency-trained clandestine army forces continue to hold a perimeter around the strip despite continued North Vietnamese attacks.

The sources said the current phase of the struggle for the plain, which is expected to last for at least several days more, will be between North Vietnamese infantry and American fire power, with the Laotians acting to draw North Vietnamese infantry into the open.

U.S. and Laotian aircraft today hit North Vietnamese trucks and armored car convoys on the plain, some within three miles of the airfield. The sources said the Laotians also mounted sweeping operations designed to maintain an avenue of retreat back to the plain's western edge, where some Laotian units and artillery were regrouped over the weekend.

Numerical Superiority
The military sources said there was little possibility of the Laotians holding their two remaining positions indefinitely, because of the numerical superiority of the North Vietnamese.

The United States is using jet fighter-bombers, as well as gunships in the fighting, while the Laotians have a small fleet of F-28 bombers, of which about 20 are being used in the current battle, as well as one gunship. All Laotian aircraft are maintained and loaded by American personnel.

Although the North Vietnamese are expected to win, back the plain, the sources said, the Laotian-American strategy was to cause as many North Vietnamese casualties as possible with the U.S. bombing, in hopes of halting the North Vietnamese advance at the plain, and thus avert Communist attacks at the Laotian-American base at Muong Soui and Long Cheng, west and south of the plain.

Mr. Russell rejected charges that he had shown an unnecessary hatred of Strauss, whom he showed consorting with Nazis.

"I love his music and we did not waste time making a film about him if I considered him to be worthless artistically," Mr. Russell said.

And yet he brought out some of the worst aspects of the German soul, and this is something I could not overlook. He turned a blind eye to all that was nasty. I built up the portrait from the man himself and 95 percent of what Strauss said in the film he actually said."

Mr. Russell, 42, has made a name for himself as an avant-garde director and has done previous films on television on the composers Elgar and Delius.

81 Reported Dead As Train Derails In Nigerian Bush

LAGOS, Feb. 17 (AP).—A crowd of passengers train rolled off its track and down an embankment killing 81 persons and injuring many more, railway officials said today.

The derailment occurred late yesterday in the hilly bush land of central Nigeria not far from Makurdi, about 300 air miles north of Lagos.

Rescue workers recovered 81 bodies and removed an undetermined number of injured persons. Some were trapped inside the four smashed passenger cars. But most were freed by noon today.

Soldiers and policemen helped railroad workers evacuate the passengers and clear the area. T. Nguere, acting general manager of the Nigerian Railway Corp., said that the cause of the crash was not known.

Saigon Deputy Accuses U.S. Of Exposing Hanoi Contact

By Arthur Dommen

SAIGON, Feb. 17.—The American Embassy deliberately exposed a contact with a high-level North Vietnamese liaison officer in South Vietnam in the spring of 1969 because it suspected President Nguyen Van Thieu of trying to work out a private peace settlement with the Communists, National Assembly deputy Tran Ngoc Chau charged Saturday.

The liaison officer, Tran Ngoc Hien, Mr. Chau's elder brother, was arrested on April 6, 1969, and is serving a life sentence in a South Vietnamese prison.

Mr. Chau, who has been accused by President Thieu of pro-Communist activities and fears arrest himself, said, in an exclusive interview in his hiding place, that he had kept members of the U.S. mission in Vietnam fully informed of his meetings with Mr. Hien dating back to November, 1965.

Mr. Chau, an expert on territorial security, was province chief of Kien Hoa province in the Mekong Delta at the time. In the interview, he said he informed the U.S. mission through John Paul Vann, a former adviser to the South Vietnamese 7th Division whose territory covers Kien Hoa province. Mr. Vann is now the chief American official in the Mekong Delta.

Former American Ambassador in Saigon Henry Cabot Lodge gave Mr. Chau approval to continue his secret meetings with Mr. Hien, Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Lodge particularly wanted Mr. Chau to find out Communist views and intentions regarding the problems of war and peace, Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Chau refused repeated American requests to arrange a direct meeting with Mr. Hien with representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, he added, although he saw many CIA representatives in his work for the government.

A series of seven other meetings followed. At the last of these, in late February 1969, Mr. Chau asked his brother to obtain Hanoi's support for a peace initiative consisting of a visit by a delegation of leading South Vietnamese figures to Paris to meet the North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese National Liberation Front delegations to the peace talks.

"When they learned that I had proposed direct contacts between the Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front with a view to ending the war, and that I demanded that the United States withdraw from the Paris talks to clear the way for the Republic of Vietnam, American officials began to have suspicions and are concerned about a possible private accommodation" between President Thieu and the Communist side," Mr. Chau said.

Vietnamese Settlement
Mr. Chau said that he had come to feel by that time that the only way peace could be restored in South Vietnam was through an all-Vietnamese peace settlement without foreign interference.

"When Hien was arrested," Mr. Chau said, "Mr. Vann interceded with [then Deputy Prime Minister] Tran Thien Kham with a view to absolving me from misunderstanding about my relations with Hien."

Mr. Chau said that after Mr. Vann's meeting with Mr. Hien, who is now prime minister, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker placed a ban on any further contacts between Mr. Vann or other American officials and Mr. Chau.

"I have never asked the American Embassy to intercede with the Vietnamese government on my behalf," Mr. Chau said. "It has been those Americans who understand the case who have voluntarily taken steps for the sake of justice."

Mr. Chau admitted in the interview that he had not notified the Vietnamese government of his secret meetings with Mr. Hien. He explained this omission, for which he is now under threat of judicial prosecution, by three considerations.

"First, when I was still a ranking officer of the armed forces, the country was not yet endowed with a constitution. The government suffered from disunity and internal strife, and leaders changed suddenly, so that I was not sure that my revealing the contacts would have met with understanding, transparency and responsible handling."

"Second, when I was elected to the National Assembly I believed I had enough individual independence to realize the number one objective as I had promised my constituents in Kien Hoa, namely to achieve peace in freedom."

"Third, in my private meetings with President Thieu both before and after his election I realized that he placed all his faith in the American policy and Ambassador Bunker, especially when it came to the problem of ending the war and restoring peace," Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Chau said that the Americans, who alone knew Mr. Hien's whereabouts, saw to it that he was arrested when they began to suspect that Mr. Thieu was playing a double game with them and with the Communists.

"American officials were well aware of my friendly relations with Thieu dating back to 1952," Mr. Chau said, "as well of the close relations between Hien and the North Vietnamese leaders and the NLF leaders dating back to 1945."

Mr. Chau described Mr. Hien's position before his arrest as a high-ranking officer of a North Vietnamese liaison group with the NLF in the South.

After Mr. Hien's arrest and the disclosure of his eight meetings with Mr. Chau at his trial before a military court in July, 1969, Mr. Chau said, President Thieu "had to take drastic action against me to prove to the American Embassy that he had not been involved in attempting to reach a private settlement with the Communists."

He made the communist government an hour-long speech in report from Geneva. Defense Minister B. Lam has just returned from a mission to South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon added that the nonmilitary aspects of the progress was "most encouraging." He added that "reunification work" was being done in the pacification front and that what the Vietnamese were doing for themselves was "most important."

Officer Given New Job After Fight With 6

SAIGON, Feb. 17 (AP).—An officer serving in the U.S. Command's information office has been given a new job as the result of a fight with a soldier-staffer of a military newspaper. Stan Stripes.

The officer, Navy Commander Bush, tore up the newspaper and scattered them about, pushed him, according to the newspaper's version of the incident. A U.S. Command spokesman refused to discuss details of incident, calling it "an internal management matter."

But he said Commander Bush had been shifted from his job as Chief of the Military-Asian Command. Information Officer. Another job as "public information assistant."

The dispute between Commander Bush, 42, and Army Staff Sgt. P. Tolliver, 23, was the latest in a series of incidents involving officers in recent months.

Others include the "censorship" charges made by military newscasters against American Forces Vietnam News which technically falls under information officer's control. The recent discovery that American military officials had been able to infiltrate the Saigon press of accredited by the U.S. Command.

Rep. Mass Inquiry

DA NANG, South Vietnam, Feb. 17 (AP).—Rep. John R. Monahan, arrived here today to "discreet inquiries" into charges of news management at the American Forces Vietnam Network.

Rep. Monahan, on a three-day visit to investigate the validity of censorship charges by several newscasters, said his visit was not primarily for that purpose but decided to elaborate. However, he said later, "I am going to make some discreet inquiries for information." He is chairman of the committee on foreign operations and government information.

London Press Center

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Don't's \$13.2 million, International Press Center project was launched today by Lord Mayor Ian Bowater. The center, 10 Fleet Street, is expected to be at the end of 1972. It will be a cluster of towers 228 feet high, providing office space for journalists and press organizations.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM... 6 F Snow
ANKARA... 41 F Rain
ATHENS... 59 F Partly Cloudy
BEIRUT... 15 F Rain
BOMBAY... 86 F Partly Cloudy
BRISBANE... 68 F Partly Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES... 68 F Partly Cloudy
CAIRO... 68 F Partly Cloudy
CHICAGO... 32 F Partly Cloudy
COLOMBO... 86 F Partly Cloudy
COPENHAGEN... 32 F Partly Cloudy
DALLAS... 32 F Partly Cloudy
DUBLIN... 41 F Partly Cloudy
EDINBURGH... 32 F Partly Cloudy
FLORENCE... 32 F Partly Cloudy
HAMBURG... 32 F Partly Cloudy
HONG KONG... 68 F Partly Cloudy
ISTANBUL... 32 F Partly Cloudy
JERUSALEM... 32 F Partly Cloudy
LONDON... 32 F Partly Cloudy
LOS ANGELES... 32 F Partly Cloudy
LYON... 32 F Partly Cloudy
MADRID... 32 F Partly Cloudy
MONTREAL... 32 F Partly Cloudy
MOSCOW... 32 F Partly Cloudy
MUNICH... 32 F Partly Cloudy
NEW YORK... 32 F Partly Cloudy
NICE... 32 F Partly Cloudy
OSLO... 32 F Partly Cloudy
PARIS... 32 F Partly Cloudy
PRAGUE... 32 F Partly Cloudy
ROME... 32 F Partly Cloudy
SOFIA... 32 F Partly Cloudy
STOCKHOLM... 32 F Partly Cloudy
TALLINN... 32 F Partly Cloudy
TOKYO... 32 F Partly Cloudy
VIENNA... 32 F Partly Cloudy
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U.S. Indicates It Has Evidence To Force New UMW Election

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Labor Department has virtually admitted that it has found enough "evidence" to force a new election for the top three offices of the United Mine Workers of America, it was learned yesterday.

The department, which has been investigating the charges made by W. A. (Tony) Boyle, heir John L. Lewis as president of UMW, by the late Joseph A. Yablonski.

Mr. Yablonski was found murdered in his Pennsylvania home less than a month after losing the UMW election to Mr. Boyle. His wife and daughter were also slain in the same attack. A congressional hearing is expected to begin next week. A congressional source said, "The only question is

whether the department will throw over the election on broad issues or narrow grounds."

The disputed election is one of a series of attacks and challenges now facing the UMW, once the most powerful and important union in the nation—the organization that formed the model for the big industrial unions established during the 1930s.

Tomorrow the Senate Labor Committee will vote to open an investigation of the UMW Pension Fund as the first step toward a wide-ranging examination of all private pension funds.

In Cleveland today, a federal grand jury resumed an investigation seeking the source of money apparently paid to the murderers of the Yablonskis.

[Paul E. Gilly and Claude E. Vesley, two of the four persons accused in the Yablonski slayings, have been transferred to other jails for fear that attempts might be made to free them, the Associated Press reported from Cleveland.]

In Washington, another federal grand jury is investigating charges that officers of the 80-year-old union have missed funds entrusted to them. A federal suit filed by union members makes similar charges.

Finally, a federal court in Washington is scheduled to start hearing testimony next week on a long-delayed case accusing the UMW leadership of keeping local unions illegally under control through the use of appointed trustees.

Boyle Accuses Media

After weeks of silence in the face of mounting troubles, Mr. Boyle last Thursday issued a statement accusing the news media of creating what he called a "lynch atmosphere against our union."

He said the media should be investigating the career of Mr. Yablonski and denied "categorical" that the UMW had any connection with the four persons jailed in Ohio on charges of conspiring to murder Mr. Yablonski.

The Senate investigation will extend to the UMW Pension Fund's relationship with the National Bank of Washington, which is controlled by the union and which has low-interest loans outstanding with 12% compression.

The fund has kept as much as \$70 million in non-interest-bearing checking accounts at the bank's Washington branch.

The Labor Department did not move into the election dispute until Jan. 8, three days after the bodies of the Yablonski family were found.

Under federal law, the department must find there is sufficient evidence of official misconduct before asking a federal court to order a new election. The department has a deadline of March 9 to make its formal decision.

The union can fight the department's application but the courts have usually followed the government's requests in similar cases.

(Los Angeles Times)

Arsenic Plot Alleged

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—A man and wife indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges of conspiring to murder Mr. Yablonski once planned to kill him by injecting him with arsenic, according to FBI affidavits.

The affidavits, released here yesterday, said Paul E. Gilly and his wife Annette had planned to inject him with the drug at a union rally.

The plan was given up by the couple after they discovered that the arsenic could not be bought without a prescription, the affidavits added.

Volpe to Give Housing Priority Over Freeways

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe yesterday ordered a halt to construction of freeways through residential areas until every displaced family has been provided suitable new housing.

Mr. Volpe said the same rule would apply to other federally assisted projects—such as rapid transit and airports—that are administered by the Transportation Department.

"Projects of the Department of Transportation will not be approved if they involve the displacement of people—black or white—unless and until adequate replacement has already been provided for," Mr. Volpe told a news conference.

Mr. Volpe said additional housing must be built if suitable homes are not already available. The 1968 Federal Highway Act requires the government to provide housing for persons displaced by highway projects "to the extent that can reasonably be required."

Mr. Volpe said his order closes a loophole in the law and requires replacement housing in all cases.

Pilot Dies in Cold Sea

CASERTA, Italy, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—An Italian Air Force pilot yesterday died of exposure when he parachuted into the sea near here when his plane crashed. The body of the pilot, Lt. Leonardo Leone, 38, was found by a U.S. Air Force craft.



GUEST EXPERT—Gina Lollobrigida, in Los Angeles to discuss movie offers, pays a visit to a class in Italian at the University of California. The teacher, Dr. Mad-delena Mauro, is a friend of the actress, who visited three class sections there.

Jury Still Out

Chicago 7 Backers Protest in N.Y., Berkeley

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Hundreds of shouting demonstrators protesting contempt sentences in the Chicago conspiracy trial rampaged through a 24-block area near the University of California campus yesterday, smashing hundreds of windows in stores and banks.

One policeman was knocked bleeding and unconscious to the pavement by the unruly crowd. Another received glass splinters in his face when a window of a police car was shattered.

Ten persons were arrested during the three-hour disorder described initially by police as a "wildcat riot." It started at the end of a rally in a park across from city hall when a radical leaped on the stage and yelled, "Take to the streets!"

Bands of chanting demonstrators, numbering some 1,500, then surged six blocks to the main entrance of the university and back downtown again, leaving a wide trail of shattered plate-glass windows. Minor looting and vandalism occurred along the route.

Glass littered the streets for blocks by the time police finally broke up the demonstration. In New York City, about 3,000 demonstrators protested the contempt sentences imposed on defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial. They broke through police barricades yesterday, blocked rush-hour traffic and threw snowballs at police.

Parkinson, armed with clubs, waded into the crowd and many of the demonstrators shouted "Figs" and began throwing snowballs. When one policeman backed a youth up against a car parked on Center Street across from the criminal courts building in lower Manhattan, several members of the crowd began grabbing the officer. "There's a cop in trouble," shouted one policeman and policemen converged on the scene.

Chubs flew and banner poles were used as jousting sticks by the youths until the crowd was dispersed. Fourteen persons were arrested.

Chicago Jury in 4th Day

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—More than 200 demonstrators, mostly youths and young women, paraded in front of Chicago's Federal Court Building today while a jury considered for the fourth day the fate of the seven defendants accused of conspiring to provoke rioting during the 1968 Democratic convention.

The demonstrators marched through the business and financial district carrying placards demanding the release of the defendants.

The jury showed no sign of reaching a verdict on the anti-war leaders, who have begun serving jail terms imposed by Judge Julius J. Hoffman for contempt of court committed during the 100-day hearing.

There is growing speculation that the jury of ten women and two men may be deadlocked. They have already spent more than 36 hours together in an attempt to reach a unanimous verdict required by law.

Defense lawyers William M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass, who were also given stiff jail sentences by Judge Hoffman for a series of contempt actions, were reported preparing to seek a motion to dismiss the jury because of its failure to reach a decision.

Mr. Kunstler and Mr. Weinglass contended with the defendants in the Cook County Jail yesterday.

News Analysis

Chicago 7 Contempt Terms Viewed as 'Colossal Blunder'

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Whether intentionally or not, Judge Julius J. Hoffman appears to have practiced judicial brinkmanship in sentencing two defense lawyers in the Chicago conspiracy trial to long contempt sentences.

According to the author of a book on the contempt power, the four-year, 13-day sentence imposed on attorney William M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass, to 20 months and five days in prison. In each case, the attorneys were said to have used insulting and contemptuous tactics in the course of the long, frequently bizarre and raucous trial, now being deliberated by the jury.

The 74-year-old federal district judge seems to have skirted the edge of several judicial precedents with the contempt convictions, which could well be overturned on any of several grounds. But the feature that astonished many lawyers was the length of the prison terms, which are far and away the longest ever imposed on trial lawyers for using allegedly improper tactics in practicing their trade.

Ronald L. Goldfarb, a Washington attorney and author of "The Contempt Power," said yesterday that Judge Hoffman appeared to have made a "colossal blunder" in handing down the sentences. He said that the judgments were questionable on several legal grounds.

In addition to their severity, which might lead to reversal, the defendants' complaints that Judge Hoffman has been hostile to them in ruling throughout the trial.

Mr. Goldfarb knows of no contempt sentences as long as Mr. Kunstler's, and the precedent in Judge Hoffman's own judicial circuit show that long sentences against unruly trial lawyers verge on the exotic.

In 1961, another federal district judge in Chicago, Julius Miner, encountered a lawyer who, like Mr. Kunstler and Mr. Weinglass, insisted on pressing his legal arguments after being told to stop. At the end of the trial, Judge Miner sentenced the lawyer to ten days in jail. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which will hear the present appeal, found the sentence too severe and reduced it to a \$100 fine.

The power of the courts to punish persons who disobey their orders or who show disrespect for the judiciary is one of the most ancient and uncharted areas of the law. But in the last decade, the Supreme Court has begun to carve out limits to judges' contempt power.

These limits are still shadowy in many respects. But precedents indicate that, in addition to the remarkable length of Judge Hoffman's sentences, he may have committed errors in at least three other elements of his ruling.

First, he may have violated the spirit of a 1968 Supreme Court ruling holding that, without a trial by jury, no person can be imprisoned for more than the maximum sentence for petty offenses—or six months.

The higher courts have yet to say whether a judge may stretch this limitation as Judge Hoffman did Sunday.

In their appeal, Mr. Kunstler and Mr. Weinglass will undoubtedly invoke a recent Supreme Court ruling on behalf of a witness who refused to answer a series of questions at a trial and was given a separate contempt sentence for each refusal. The court found this to be a continuous course of conduct, amounting to a singular refusal to obey, which could not be multiplied by the trial judge. Only one conviction was allowed to stand.

To make this analogy fit the present case, the convicted lawyers' counsel will have to argue that their courtroom conduct was an unbroken attempt to represent their clients in a hostile court, because their various actions that brought down Judge Hoffman's judgment took different forms.

Some lawyers feel that the case will eventually be settled on appeal on the basis of the six-month limitation, which would give a measure of satisfaction and regret to all sides: Judge Hoffman's record-breaking judgment would not stand, but one six-month sentence would be left in force for each attorney to serve.

They can avoid this if they win on the second questionable element of the judgment. Judges have traditionally enjoyed the power to maintain decorum by clamping an immediate contempt sentence on anyone who disrupted their courtrooms. But when judges have waited until later, as Judge Hoffman did, many lawyers have complained about the image of the single robed individual as judge, prosecutor, jury, sentencer, and—most important—victim.

Former Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter has insisted in a dissent that hurt feelings make bad law in such cases, "precisely because a judge is human and in common frailty or malice would interpret such conduct of lawyers as an attack on him personally." He concluded that a judge "should not subsequently sit in judgment on his assailants." Some lawyers think that a majority of the Supreme Court might argue with that view now.

San Francisco Bomb Injures Six Policemen

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A powerful bomb packed with U-shaped staples rocked a police station last night injuring six policemen, one critically.

The fused explosive was placed on a rear window at the Park Station police headquarters for the one-time hippie district of Haight-Ashbury.

The blast sprayed staples through the office like miniature machine gun bullets. One sergeant was gravely wounded with multiple head injuries. Two patrolmen were hospitalized with multiple puncture wounds and three officers were treated for lesser injuries.

Four men in each of two cars were blown up and two reserve policemen were injured by a police car that exploded in a parking lot adjacent to the Berkeley police station across the bay from San Francisco.

Miss. Thwarts Integration, Report Says

'Machinations' Used To Keep Races Apart

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Court-ordered integration in 27 Mississippi school districts last month has been almost totally thwarted by officially sanctioned "schemes and machinations," a 18-member team of the National Education Association charged in a scathing report yesterday.

The Supreme Court's "integrate now" order has been blocked, it said, by tricks for preserving segregated classrooms in some districts and by private segregated "academies" receiving direct and indirect state aid in others.

In addition, the NEA reported, black teachers and supervisory personnel have been demoted or fired as a result of desegregation plans.

"Virtually all elementary schools have maintained internal segregation, with white and black classes retaining their former composition and teaching personnel," the NEA reported.

The NEA report did not cite school districts by name, but it was possible to identify several. Here are some of the segregation schemes NEA reported, with identification in brackets:

"Black and white students eat lunch at separate hours (Hinds County), have separate recess periods and, in at least one school, use separate libraries. In one formerly white school (Madison County), black and white students sit on opposite sides of the classroom."

"In another school, bells to signal class changes ring at different times for black and white students, so that even walking through the halls is segregated."

The State of Mississippi, by law, makes textbooks and school lunches available to private academies, but the NEA team reported other ways in which the new segregated schools are receiving tax-paid aid.

For instance, a public school (in Leake County) opened in 1947 was declared surplus property in June of last year and sold for \$1,500. The purchaser subsequently sold it to private-academy backers for \$10.

The NEA also charged that an opinion by the Mississippi attorney general opens the door for publicly paid teachers to teach in private academies. The ruling argues that when public school teachers are transferred against their will, the school district has breached the teachers' contracts and is obligated to continue their pay through the end of the year even if they refuse their new posts.

Budget Chief Warns Congress Spending Could Spur Taxes

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Budget Director Robert P. Mayo warned Congress today that if increased expenditures erase the President's "thin" \$1.3 billion budget surplus, the administration might respond with new tax proposals to restore a balanced budget.

"We are going to fight with all of our bows and arrows to convince Congress that our financial plan is the right one," Mr. Mayo told the Joint Economic Committee.

But he added that he could not "deny the possibility" that the President might seek restoration of the income surtax, postponement of some of last year's tax reductions, or "cast about" for other spending cuts if the surplus is jeopardized by congressional action.

The budget director, appearing for the annual sessions examining the economic report, acknowledged that "the President is not so naive as to think Congress will go along with every single item" in the budget.

He acknowledged in a colloquy with Rep. Martha Griffiths, D. Mich., that there would be strong pressures within Congress to expand proposed welfare programs, and that, unless offset, this would be inflationary.

Mr. Mayo took a hammering from Democratic members of the committee for failure to include within the budget a breakdown of Vietnam war costs and for failure to have specified the trend of defense spending in a new set of five-year projections included in both the economic report and the budget.

But he insisted that a breakdown of Vietnam costs from the overall defense budget, as had been done by the previous administration, was "meaningless," and criticized by implication an estimate last year by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird that Vietnam spending would drop from a \$30 billion peak rate in 1969 to \$17 billion at the end of fiscal 1970.

As for the long-term projections, Mr. Mayo said: "We can't price this or that [item]. We can have infinite combinations [of spending] for civilian items vs. military, vs. MIRVs, or ABMs, or lunar exploration."

Mr. Mayo said that Mr. Laird's estimate of the drop in Vietnam spending was a "carry-over" from accounting procedures of the Johnson administration, which he did "not accept as sound." He rejected an accusation by Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., that the Nixon administration "is concealing the cost of Vietnam from the American people."

He refused to say by how much Vietnam expenditures had been trimmed in the fiscal 1970 or fiscal 1971 budgets. But for the first time, he gave figures showing that "gross" expenditures in the two-year period for all of defense had been sliced \$12.8 billion.

But of this saving, \$5.9 billion had been consumed, mostly for pay and price increases, leaving a net reduction of \$6.9 billion in two years. Most of the reductions, a prepared statement added, "are in military activities of the Department of Defense."

American U. Bomb

BEIRUT, Feb. 17 (AP).—A bomb exploded at the agricultural center of the American University in Beirut today. No casualties were reported. A university announcement said that the blast destroyed a tractor.

Kennedy Fever Reported Lower

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Doctors said today Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., will "be out of circulation for awhile" with a case of viral pneumonia.

Sen. Kennedy and his wife, Joan, are staying at the home of his mother, Mrs. Rose Kennedy. Doctors said Sen. Kennedy's temperature hovered between 104 and 105 for 24 hours Friday and Saturday, but has dropped considerably since then. They declined to estimate how long it would be before the senator could resume normal activity.

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Necessary Support

The latest Soviet comment on the Middle East—a statement by Tass—has the practical effect of intimating further Soviet arms shipments—"necessary support"—to the Arabs. It also indicates no special aid for the guerrillas, who have been seeking such assistance in Moscow. Evidently, the Soviet leaders, while not completely rebuffing the various "liberation" groups (whose most prestigious figure, Yasser Arafat, is visiting Moscow), regard them as potentially dangerous to any hopes for a settlement.

This suggests that the Soviet Union, contrary to some charges in the West and in Israel, is not committed to a course that rules out any hope of an intergovernmental settlement. The guerrillas are the most intransigent of Israel's foes, the elements most deeply involved in the effort to wipe out the Israeli state. Their strength is the most ominous threat of *guerre d'outrance* in the Mideast, and if the Kremlin really desired a long period of bloody anarchy in that part of the world, it is Arafat and those like him whom the U.S.S.R. would be encouraging.

But if reticence in this respect is a sign of virtue, a hint that the Soviet Union really wants (in the words of the Tass statement) "to make national strife and wars a thing of the past," the one-dimensional rhetoric of the statement hardly offers much hope of such a conclusion.

To condemn the "barbarous aggressive actions of Israel" without even a glance at the provocations which lie behind Israeli

policy, to speak of Israel as a state which "tramples underfoot the principles and goals of the United Nations and decisions of that international organization" without a backward glance at the original defiance of the UN by the Arabs in 1948, which created the present unhappy situation, does not contribute to peace. But it might remind the world of the very active role which the Soviet Union played in the creation and original defense of the state of Israel, as well as the shoddy return which the Arab states gave to both the Soviet Union and the United States for their joint efforts to liquidate the Suez crisis.

Consistency, however, has seldom been considered a great diplomatic virtue, especially in Moscow, and the plain fact seems to be that the Soviet Union's approach to a Mideast settlement is by way of a complete withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967, with no guarantees for the future, and that it will continue to supply arms to the Arabs to achieve that goal. That the Israelis' outspoken contempt for the UN (which gave them their deeds to statehood), their tendency to make unilateral decisions concerning the occupied territories, and their ventures into the perilous area of strategic bombing lend substance to some of the Soviet charges is true. But until Moscow, in word and deed, goes beneath the surface of what it portrays as the condition of things in the Middle East, there is little chance for reason to play a part in that super-heated climate.



"They Sent a Boy to Do a Man's Job."

Contempt and Response

The worst thing about the extremely severe contempt sentences imposed upon the Chicago Seven and their attorneys is that they serve just the purpose the defendants had in mind throughout of bringing into question the impartiality of the American judicial system.

Judge Julius Hoffman conducted the Chicago conspiracy trial in a scandalously biased manner. His rulings seemed repeatedly to align him with the government's case. And it was apparent from his demeanor and comments in the courtroom that he played directly into the hands of the defendants by helping them make of the trial something close to a farce.

But it is because the defendants—with the apparent acquiescence and encouragement of their lawyers—were obviously endeavoring to subvert, disrupt and destroy the judicial system itself that Judge Hoffman had no other recourse but to cite them for that contempt which they had displayed with such arrogance and malevolence. It was their crude attack, not on the person of the presiding judge but on the judicial system itself, that must be kept in mind in any appraisal of the contempt sentences against the defendants and their lawyers.

The fact remains that the summary punishment was extremely severe and there is

the gravest doubt of the legitimacy of Judge Hoffman's cumulative sentences in excess of six months without benefit of jury trial. The judge's action is, of course, subject to review by higher courts. Contrary to the defendants' charge, they are not being tried in a totalitarian society and Judge Hoffman remains fully accountable under the judicial process.

Throughout the trial, the defendants had given every evidence that they were far less interested in obtaining justice than in proclaiming the illegitimacy of the courts. Since the law under which they were tried for alleged conspiracy to incite riot is thought by many eminent legal authorities to be unconstitutional, any serious effort to prevent erosion of civil liberties under this law should have aimed at forcing a judicial test of the fundamental issue. The defendants chose instead to turn the trial into a chaos of deliberate insults and purposeful disruption.

But nothing they said or did in the Chicago courtroom must be allowed to interfere with the full protection of their constitutional rights. In fact, it is in protection of those rights that their outrageous behavior had to be condemned—and Judge Hoffman's rulings now must and will be reviewed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Israel's Raid on Cairo

The error of Israeli pilots who heavily bombed the Abu Zaabal plant, is frezing, for the third time since the six-day war, the decision of King Hussein to negotiate a separate peace with Tel Aviv. No other explanation is possible for Radio Amman's announcement of the overnight agreement between the government of Jordan and the Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

The game in the Middle East has again become extremely dangerous: the slightest incident can cause a catastrophe.

—From *Il Messaggero* (Rome).

U.S. Doctrine on Africa

Who will be misled by Washington's hypocritical statements on its intention to keep aloof from the struggle in Africa? The peoples of Africa, who have long known the real worth of their "friends from Washington," see correctly in this new U.S. "doctrine" an old threat to the freedom and independence of their countries.

—From *Pravda* (Moscow).

Pompidou's U.S. Visit

Without the deal with Libya, President Pompidou's visit to the United States would have taken place in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere. American official circles, and even public opinion, made a distinction between the personal policy of Mr. Pompidou, reputed a lucid and intelligent man, and the burdens of the Gaullist heritage.

What was detrimental to French credit was the succession of denials and clarifications concerning the figures involved in the deal. What embarrassed the Quai d'Orsay was the lack of sincerity of the information

given to the U.S. ambassador, which placed him in an awkward position vis-à-vis the State Department.

Such diplomatic faults are heavy enough to affect adversely the visit.

—From *Le Progrès* (Lyon).

Traitor on Parade

It is hard to think of anything ruder between two nations than for one of them to parade and honor the other's traitors.

The Russians put Philby on show some time ago. Now they have let George Blake, the double spy, give his account of how he had betrayed Britain time and again. His story has appeared in successive days in the Soviet government's own official newspaper *Izvestia*.

To cap it all, came the news that Blake—who caused the death of many of his colleagues in the intelligence services—has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the military Order of the Red Banner.

No clearer official recognition could be given, though it would seem to downgrade the Order of Lenin.

—From *the Times* (London).

Unjustified Terrorism

It has been known for a long time that terrorism need not always and in all circumstances be a useful and justified form of struggle. The terrorist act last week at the Munich airport, undoubtedly, is of this kind.

In the political sense, it rendered direct political harm to the just cause of the Arab struggle, in this case the struggle of Palestine.

—From *Borba* (Belgrade).

French Reform and the U.S.

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is arguable that President Georges Pompidou has a more "American" view of the development of capitalist society and of employer-worker relationships than his predecessor. On the verge of his first official trip to the United States it is interesting to elaborate this point.

Gen. de Gaulle, who founded the Fifth Republic and the political movement which Pompidou today heads, had hoped to crown his own administration by a social reform program known under the label of "participation." This program was broadly identical with the general's idea on such reform at the very start of his postwar political career and which he then termed "association." He himself conceded to me in later years that "participation" and "association" meant the same thing.

But De Gaulle never precisely spelled out details of those changes in labor-capital relationships which he thought necessary, leaving it to others in his movement to philosophize—and, incidentally, to disagree among themselves. Pompidou, who had some years of experience as banker and industrialist, has a pragmatic approach to this problem, so crucial to French development. His approach, as he himself implies, is similar to that evolved in the United States.

Share of Profits

Last week I had a long conversation with Pompidou but the record of that part dealing with internal affairs has not yet been published—for reasons of space. The president did, however, spend some time on this subject and said:

"One attributes a great many meanings to the word 'participation.' For my part, I feel that workers, at all levels, should be able to participate in the profits of an industry since they are largely at the root of these profits. Furthermore, I believe it desirable that they should be shareholders in their industry, thus enabling them to view it from both sides, that of employee and also that of small shareholder. 'Finally, I feel that the actual

organization of French industry or, at least, of most French industry—does not correspond to what is socially desirable and technically useful—the initiative and participation of medium-level supervisors and the technical skill of workers, as concerns organization of work and operations of the company.

"All this is much more common in the United States than in Europe, especially in France. In the United States, direction is much more decentralized and each industrialist has more freedom in evaluating his own work than in the case in France.

"The above are various aspects of what is known as 'participation.' I intend to encourage them, one after the other. My fundamental idea is that the state must not demand this; it must simply favor and incite.

"The evolution itself must take place by means of accords between representatives of management and labor. This is a question of contracts. I am for a policy of contracts.

From past conversations I have had with Pompidou and which I am not entitled to quote here, it is apparent the president feels that it isn't easy to encourage the average French worker to put his savings into stock shares of his particular enterprise or to accept bonuses in such shares.

Seeks Modernization

Pompidou will therefore be more interested than most official visitors in learning about American economic and social practices as related to relations between capital and labor. He is plainly concerned with stimulating modernization of France's structure, but on a pragmatic basis.

Go ahead, President Nixon's essential philosophy that the state can guide and stimulate such programs but that it is not the

function of the state to impose its will, even if it considers its objectives essential to the nation's own well-being.

In this sense, Pompidou may be compared to American federalists and opponents of excessive use of central governing powers. If one makes allowance for the glaring differences in the extent and degree of problems common to France and the United States, he is a man whose outlook on political method bears some comparison to that of his host next week.

WASHINGTON.—The State of the World message which President Nixon is delivering to the Congress today marks a significant new departure in American public life. And by no means accident the document was put together while the secretary of state was off in East Africa and the secretary of defense off in East Asia.

For the mere fact of the basic presidential message and global posture, announced at the Foreign Policy Institute, as never before, in the hands of the White House. And the reason is that the United States is too deeply engaged around the globe for any mere cabinet officer to be predominant in shaping this country's role in the world.

To be sure, there was a time when the secretary of state was the President's principal foreign policy adviser. Through the agency of the special elite corps of career diplomats, he conducted this country's negotiations with foreign countries. He also harmonized the foreign policy operations of other agencies of American government. As Dean Acheson once put it: The President was Allah and the secretary of state was the "prophet who would coordinate the faithful."

Untouched by Events

But that was back before World War II. Foreign policy did not then impinge on daily life. Precisely because ordinary Americans were not touched by what happened abroad, they conceded primacy to the Foreign Service and the State Department. And the other departments of government, under no pressure from their domestic clients to get in foreign business, were similarly deferential to the secretary of state.

Now all that is changed. Foreign policy comes home to Americans every day in the form of men drafted and killed, taxes collected, and internal programs, not to mention private purchases, forgone. Many, if not most, of the political issues that make or break presidents are generated by events abroad. As constant summit meetings indicate, international relations are more and more becoming transnational politics. And far from foreign policy being the closed preserve of a professional elite, there is no corner of a foreign field not touched annually by American businessmen or tourists or students.

Moreover, all American institutions have deep commitments overseas. The most advanced companies—the firms in electronics, chemicals, autos, planes, petroleum and management services—take a growing share of consolidated profits from foreign business. A very large part of this country's agricultural produce is sold abroad. Most of the country's nonprofit organiza-

The Dope Traffic In the Mideast

By James Reston

BEIRUT.—On the counter of the U.S. Consulate along the Mediterranean waterfront of this beautiful city there is a "Notice to Americans Concerning the Use and Smuggling of Hashish." It is a symbol of the rising battle by the Nixon administration to protect the wandering young American dope addicts and strangle the worldwide dope traffic at its source.

"Since March, 1968," the notice says, "24 Americans have been arrested in Lebanon for possessing various quantities of hashish. Of the 24 Americans, 13 are now in Lebanese prisons. Two of them have been condemned to three years' imprisonment, four to lesser terms. . . . Many Americans have found that the result of buying a little hashish is arrest and a long wait in crowded, depressing jails before even going to trial."

Beirut is a dramatic example of the complexity of the dope problem. It is a cosmopolitan city with a long tradition of international trading. It looks more like San Francisco or Hong Kong than any other city on the Mediterranean coast and in the valleys of its snow-capped mountains, the historic hemp plant (cannabis) grows wild. Under cultivation, it is luxurious.

"The Lebanese police agencies," says the U.S. Consulate notice, "are working assiduously to suppress the traffic in hashish." But the center of the traffic is in the lovely Baalbek Valley, 35 miles outside Beirut, which is a military area not open to the police, where the most prominent grower and supplier of cannabis is one of the leading Lebanese politicians.

Also, the most successful chemist in the Mideast is producing hashish, the stronger and more psychoactive resin from the leaves and stems of the cannabis plant, is a Lebanese citizen named Omar Makhkoun, an old, sick man now hiding from Lebanese law in Syria with his own private army.

The Nixon administration is trying to get at the source of this traffic here. It has two agents on the job in Beirut. It is doubling its personnel in the fight with headquarters for Europe and the Middle East in Paris, headquarters for Asia in Bangkok and headquarters for Latin America in Mexico City. But the supply of dope is almost unlimited, the financial rewards spectacular (\$40 for a kilo of hashish here; \$2,000 for the same in the United States); and the problem of supply and demand is very much like the unequal battle between the health and police during the days of alcohol prohibition in the United States.

Also, the more that official arguments try to control the traffic, the more the pushers and smugglers change their tactics. For example, the main supply of opium in this part of the world is from where it is converted to morphine base and then smuggled to Marseilles to be transported into heroin.

But the French, who used to be rather casual about this traffic, are now beginning to have a problem among their own people, and are now, under pressure from the Nixon administration, beginning to crack down on the illegal laboratories in Marseilles.

So the traffic is switching to laboratories in West Germany, and to a major laboratory in Britain, now under observation by both U.S. and British authorities. But the demand in Egypt is great, despite the opposition of the Nasser government. (Life imprisonment for convicted pushers), and the financial rewards of the traffic are large in Denmark, Sweden, West Germany and particularly in the United States.

What U.S. narcotics agents are finding in this part of the world is that their main hope of drying up the supply of narcotic plants is to subsidize the production of other crops. For example, here in Lebanon, U.S. officials believe that they can get control of the main supply of hashish by subsidizing the production of sunflowers, which grow in the same poor soil as the Lebanese mountain valleys.

U.S. officials here believe that it would cost far less to pay for substitute crops both here and in Turkey than to police the growers and smugglers now engaged in the hashish traffic.

They concede, however, that it would be much more difficult to deal with the heroin traffic, which is centered in Marseilles and is in the hands of mobsters operating not only here but in France and the United States.

The police in this part of the world have been cooperating with the Russian Department, but the pressures are less here. The greater demand for hashish and the harder drugs in the United States, the greater the profits, and the greater the incentives to find new ways of getting around the law.

For example, U.S. officials have found that dogs can be trained to locate hashish in suitcases or even under the ground, and they are being used here at the air and sea terminals, but the traffic goes on nonetheless, and increases despite the efforts of the American agents abroad.

The President as Diplomat

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The State of the World message which President Nixon is delivering to the Congress today marks a significant new departure in American public life. And by no means accident the document was put together while the secretary of state was off in East Africa and the secretary of defense off in East Asia.

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To be sure, there was a time when the secretary of state was the President's principal foreign policy adviser. Through the agency of the special elite corps of career diplomats, he conducted this country's negotiations with foreign countries. He also harmonized the foreign policy operations of other agencies of American government. As Dean Acheson once put it: The President was Allah and the secretary of state was the "prophet who would coordinate the faithful."

Not more than 25 years of experience have the secretary of state. No secretary has the prestige or the staff to make the certain badge of White House primacy in international affairs, Mr. Nixon's State of the World message.

So dauntless a figure as Mr.

Acheson could only contain Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson by leaning on Averell Harriman who was then serving as a foreign policy aide in the White House. Though John Foster Dulles looked like a giant among pygmies, he in fact yielded the basic shaping of American foreign policy to the balanced budget theorems of Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey. And the lesser men who succeeded Acheson and Dulles have been so far from asserting primacy that the key role has seemed to devolve upon Pentagon officials and White House aides.

In fact, the only official who can harmonize the vast range of this country's foreign policy interests is the President himself. Only the President can weave foreign policy into the fabric of American politics. Only the President can articulate coherent foreign policies in a way that stimulates intelligent national debate. Only the President can coordinate the foreign policy actions of the various departments.

These claims have not been lost on President Nixon and his chief White House adviser on foreign policy, Henry Kissinger. They have built the White House primacy in foreign affairs upon an institutional base—a full-fledged National Security Council with a formal staff and regular procedures—that is apt to be permanent. And the explicit purpose of this arrangement is to make the White House primacy in international affairs, Mr. Nixon's State of the World message.

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Australia (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Australia (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Belgium (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Belgium (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Canada (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
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France (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
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India (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
India (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Italy (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Italy (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
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Lebanon (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Lebanon (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Libya (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Libya (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Mexico (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Mexico (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Netherlands (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Netherlands (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Norway (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Norway (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Portugal (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Portugal (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Spain (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Spain (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Sweden (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Sweden (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Switzerland (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Switzerland (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Turkey (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Turkey (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
U.S.A. (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
U.S.A. (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
U.S.S.R. (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	45.00
Yugoslavia (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	115.00	65.00	35.00

Traffic
Hides

Israeli Author Shmuel Agnon, Nobel Laureate in '66, Dies

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (Reuters)—Israel's most distinguished author, poet, Shmuel Agnon, 81, the son of a Polish farmer, died today after a long illness.



Shmuel Yosef Agnon

Tomorrow, President Zalman Shazar will lead the mourners at the funeral of the small, slight figure, who had his first work published when he was 15. Mr. Agnon received international recognition in 1966 when he shared the Nobel Prize for literature with Nelly Sachs, a German-born Jewish poetess.

Mr. Agnon had been ailing from circulatory troubles for some time and for the last five months he had been under treatment in a hospital at Gadera in southern Israel.

Known as "Shay" from the juxtaposition of the Hebrew initials of his first names, Mr. Agnon was a deeply religious and mystical man.

His first comment on hearing that he had been awarded the Nobel Prize was typical.

"I had no premonition during my morning prayers and I usually feel such premonitions when something good is about to happen to me," he told reporters.

In announcing his award, the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters praised Mr. Agnon as "the foremost writer in modern Hebrew literature who has gradually penetrated linguistic barriers."

It described Mr. Agnon as a realist but added: "There is always a mystical dimension which leads to even the gravest and grimmest scenes a golden outline of strange fairyland poetry."

Born on July 17, 1888, in Buchacz in the Polish-Soviet Ukraine, the son of an ordained rabbi who earned his livelihood as a furrier, Mr. Agnon had his first work, "A Little Hero," a poem written in Hebrew, published when he was 15.

He received a traditional Jewish religious education and was active in the local Zionist society, writing in Zionist periodicals. In 1907 he emigrated to what was then Palestine, settling in Jaffa.

He signed his first book "Agnon" ("Abandoned Wives") with the pen name Agnon, which he adopted as his surname in place of the Polish Czaczka.

In 1913, he went to Berlin and collaborated with the famous Jewish philosopher the late Martin Buber in collecting tales of the Hassidim.

In 1924, he returned to Jerusalem, where he settled and wrote his best-known works: "A Guest for the Night," "The Bridal Canopy" and "Only Yesterday," a story of the early Jewish pioneers in Palestine.

He was given the Nobel Prize in 1966.

Robert C. Brown, 57, professor of chemistry at Purdue University, for discovering the trituration reaction—a major step for chemical synthesis.

William Fuller, a professor of chemistry at Princeton University, who died two weeks after announcement that he would receive the award. His wife accepted him.

Robert J. Huebner, 55, of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., for his work with cells, and especially linking them to cancer.

W. K. Kilby, 46, of Texas Instruments Inc., Dallas, an engineer, for his work on integrated circuits.

W. W. Mayr, 65, a Harvard University zoologist, for his study of birds and the evolution of bird populations.

Olfgang K. Panofsky, 50, director of the Stanford University Acceleration Center, for his work on the elementary particles of matter.

Huntley and Gov. Forresterson jointly announced plans the 11,000-acre year-round complex south of Rosemead, Calif., to be financed by the state.

Mr. Huntley, 51, of Montana, will be chairman of the Big Sky board.

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Peyton Rous, Researcher, Is Dead at 90

Virus-Cancer Link Won '66 Nobel Prize

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT)—Dr. Peyton Rous, 90, who 60 years ago demonstrated for the first time that animal cancer can be caused by a virus, died here yesterday.

In 1966, he received what many fellow scientists thought was a long-overdue Nobel Prize in medicine for his discovery of tumor-inducing viruses.

Dr. Rous was active as a research scientist at Rockefeller University until he became ill in December.

Although his discovery was dismissed by the scientific community of his day as utter nonsense (everyone "knew" cancer was not an infectious disease, so how could it be caused by a virus?), his work became in the last two decades a pillar of cancer research.

When Dr. Rous announced his discovery to the world in 1911 that a highly malignant chicken cancer called sarcoma could be transmitted to healthy chicks by injecting them with a cell-free extract of the tumor, he was careful to avoid the word "virus."

At that time scientists hardly knew what viruses were. Only a few viruses had been recognized and these were known only by their action as disease-causing agents.

It was not until the invention of the electron microscope some 20 years later that scientists could see a virus for the first time.

Robert Neville

ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Robert Neville, former foreign editor of Time magazine and for many years a foreign correspondent for Time and other publications, died today as his home in Rome. He was 64 and had been in poor health for three years.

Born in Vinita, Okla., and a graduate of Columbia University and the Columbia School of Journalism, Mr. Neville began a 40-year career as a reporter, editor and foreign correspondent in Gilette, Okla., in 1919.

Before World War II he worked as a reporter for the New York Post, The New York Times and The New York Herald Tribune. He became foreign editor of Time in 1938. After the war he headed Time bureau in New Delhi, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, Rome and Istanbul.

In recent years he worked in Rome as a free-lance magazine writer.

Fela La Follette

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Fela La Follette, actress, author and women's suffrage leader, whose father and brother served in the U.S. Senate from Wisconsin, died today in nearby Arlington, Va. She was 87.

Miss La Follette, who retained her maiden name through 56 years of marriage, was the eldest child of the late Robert M. (Fighting Bob) La Follette, who served in the Senate from 1908 until his death in 1923.

Her brother, Robert M. Jr., was elected to succeed his father in the Senate for the balance of the late term and elected to full six-year terms in 1928, 1934 and 1940.

Her father and another brother, the late Philip La Follette, also served as governors of Wisconsin.



ANTI-ECUMENISTS—Three British clerics carrying letter signs which, when assembled, read "No popery," being removed by policemen from the Queen Victoria Memorial outside Buckingham Palace during a demonstration against the call paid on Queen Elizabeth by François Cardinal Marty, the archbishop of Paris. They left quietly.

18 Clerics Held in Protest Of Cardinal's Visit to Queen

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Protestant demonstrators, including several ministers, shouted slogans such as "Keep Popery Out of the Palace" today in protesting the visit of François Cardinal Marty, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Paris, to Queen Elizabeth II.

Police arrested 18 of the demonstrators outside Buckingham Palace.

The cardinal called on the queen at the start of a four-day visit arranged by the Church of England. The sovereign is the titular head of the Church of England. Cardinal Marty is returning an official visit to France in 1967 by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

As the cardinal's car drove into the palace grounds, one minister shouted: "No Popery." Other demonstrators held signs saying: "Betrayal, No Popery."

Protesters included six followers of the Rev. Ian Paisley, Protestant minister from Northern Ireland, whose outspokenly anti-Catholic views have figured prominently in the Catholic-Protestant religious rioting there. The Rev. Paisley himself remained in Northern Ireland, ill with flu.

The demonstrators arrested were charged with behaving in an insulting manner and obstructing the street. All were expected to be released on bail and appear in court tomorrow.

One of the ministers arrested said the marchers were protesting against the involvement of the throne and the constitution with "a sellout to popery."

They were warned by police that processions within a mile of the palace are against the law. The group was told to leave or face arrest. They decided to continue the protest.

"We are prepared to do anything or go anywhere to further our cause," one said. "We would be prepared to die for our own faith."

47 Gallons of 'Prosi'

WIESBADEN, Germany, Feb. 16 (AP)—West Germans over the age of 15 drank an average 47 gallons of beer last year or 5.8 percent more than in 1968, the federal statistics office reported.

Atheist Crusader, Mrs. O'Hair, Says Husband Beat Her

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The namesake and chief prophet of Poor Richard's Universal Life Church is being charged with aggravated assault by his wife and bishop, atheist Madalyn Murray O'Hair.

"My husband is a very sick man," Bishop O'Hair said of prophet O'Hair. "I'm trying to get medical help for him."

With a bruise on her face, Mrs. O'Hair filed aggravated assault charges yesterday claiming her husband beat her.

Mrs. O'Hair launched her new church last month as part of her campaign to remove the tax-exempt status of existing churches. She urged her 30,000 followers to take oaths of poverty as she and her husband did and to turn their belongings over to the church so they could be tax exempt.

Rome Editor Granted Provisional Liberty

ROME, Feb. 17 (NYT)—A Rome appeals court granted left-wing editor Francesco Tolin provisional liberty yesterday, awaiting the April appeal of his conviction last December on charges of using his weekly newspaper to incite striking workers to crime.

The 40-year-old teacher was sentenced to 17 months in jail for advocating revolution in Potere Operaio (Worker Power) during the last tense and frequently violent labor agitation last fall. Arrested Nov. 22 and tried and convicted Dec. 1, Tolin became a martyr for the Italian left, whose spokesmen argued that the swift and severe treatment he received signaled an organized government campaign to repress political dissent.

Petition Says Manson Trial Judge Viewed Skit Lampooning Defendant

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (AP)—A court petitioner says the judge named to preside at Charles M. Manson's murder trial compromised himself by watching a skit lampooning Manson called "A Family That Slays Together Stays Together."

Robert S. Levy alleged that Superior Court Judge William B. Keene saw the skit performed at the 14th installation of the Los Angeles County Criminal Courts Bar Association last Saturday.

Mr. Levy, 35, a movie producer, maintained in a petition to the California Court of Appeals yesterday that Judge Keene had prior knowledge of the entertainment. Among those also present, the petition said, was Superior Court Judge George M. Dell, who has officiated at pre-trial proceedings involving Manson and his co-defendants. The judges were not available for comment. Mr. Levy did not ask for their disqualification. He said he wanted an appeals court to know the facts.

Manson and five members of his communal "family" are accused in the gunshots-knife slayings last August of actress Sharon Tate and six other persons. One defendant is accused only in two of the killings.

Mr. Levy, who describes himself as a friend of Manson, said in his petition that the skit was put on by a singing group composed of superior court judges, prosecutors, public defenders and private attorneys.

He said a second skit depicted Manson as being solicited by members of the bar for the privilege of defending him in exchange for literary rights to his life story.

Wife, 2 Girls of Army Doctor Murdered in Apparent Ritual

PORT BRAGO, N.C., Feb. 17 (UPI)—Three men and a blonde woman, chanting "Acid is great... Kill the pigs," burst into an Army doctor's home last night, wounded him and killed his wife and two tiny daughters during what the Army termed an apparent "ritualistic murder."

The only survivor of the ordeal, Green Beret Capt. Jeffrey MacDonald, apparently was left for dead. Wounded by a knife thrust in the stomach, Capt. MacDonald managed to get to a telephone early today and summon help.

Investigators said the assailants wrote the word "pig" in blood across the headboard of the bed after fatally stabbing Capt. MacDonald's 26-year-old wife.

When the officers arrived, they found Capt. MacDonald lying in the master bedroom near his wife's body. The two girls, Kimberly, 6, and Kristen Jean, 2, were found slain in their bedroom.

Capt. MacDonald said the assailants included two white men, a Negro man, and a blonde woman wearing a floppy hat and muddy boots and carrying a candle.

"They may have been on an LSD trip," said Army authorities. The camp provost marshal, Col. Robert J. Kriwanek, told reporters that a number of suspects had been picked up at the Army camp. He did not elaborate.

Military Police arrived at the MacDonald apartment, located in a two-story, red-brick building on the base, about 4 a.m. They found the front door locked but the rear door open.

Investigators found an ice pick and a club outside the apartment building. They would not say whether these were the murder weapons.

Capt. MacDonald was taken to Womack Army Hospital in a satisfactory condition and was able to relate the details of his ordeal.

The Army said the apartment was a shambles, with furniture broken and thrown about as if there had been a terrific struggle. The Army said: "The wounded MacDonald stated that the female was carrying a candle and members of the quartet were repeating, 'Acid is great... Kill the pigs.'"

The slayings bore a gruesome similarity to the murders in Los Angeles last August of actress Sharon Tate and four others at her home. The word "pig" was written in blood on the door of the Tate mansion.

The night after the Tate slayings, in another section of Los Angeles, grocery chain owner Leo Labianca and his wife Rosemary were stabbed to death in their home. "Death to pigs" was written in blood there.

Members of the Charles Manson "family" are charged with murder and conspiracy in both California cases.

GI Murder Trial Put Off to March

LONG BEACH, South Vietnam, Feb. 17 (Reuters)—The court-martial of an American infantry officer charged with the non-capital murder of a Vietnamese was today adjourned until March 23 to allow a missing witness to be located.

First Lt. James B. Duffy, 23, of Claremont, Calif., is standing trial for the murder, which is alleged to have taken place last September when his platoon was on operations 25 miles southwest of Saigon.

Lt. Duffy's civilian counsel, New York attorney Henry Rothblatt, yesterday requested an adjournment to locate a Viet Cong defector called Duc, who was on the operation when the alleged murder occurred. Duc was reported to have gone absent without leave from his American unit.

Rogers, Mobutu Meet at Kinshasa

KINSHASA, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Congo President Joseph Mobutu conferred at length today aboard Mr. Mobutu's private river steamer.

They were aboard the vessel about five hours as it cruised up the Congo River. They sailed past Mr. Mobutu's farm at Nsele, about 30 miles from Kinshasa.

The Republic of the Congo is the sixth stop on Mr. Rogers' 18-day, ten-nation African tour during which he is seeking information on which to base a new U.S. African policy. Mr. Rogers leaves tomorrow evening for Cameroon.

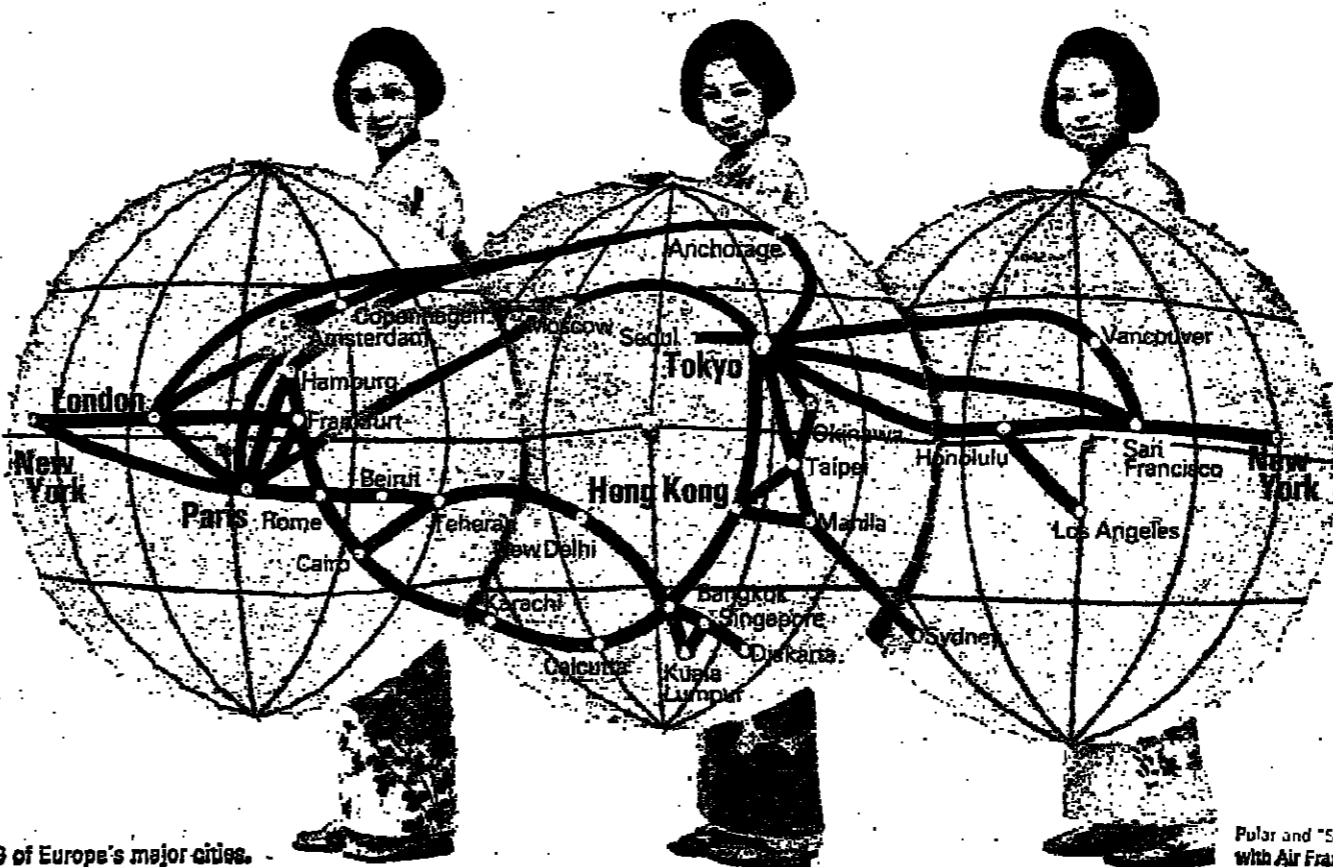
Worldwide

JAL flies to 35 cities around the world.

Only five airlines fly around the world. And of those, only JAL offers you the serene atmosphere of Japan every mile of the way. A JAL Jet Courier can take you over the Pole to the Orient, transatlantic to the U.S., or along

the fabled "Silk Road" through the Middle East and Asia. And whether you're going first class or economy, you'll be treated to all those "extras"—like a hot *oshitori* towel for your face, and a cup of warm *sake* for

your soul—that have made Japanese service famous for years. Fly with us. On JAL you're more than a passenger. You're an honored guest. JAPAN AIR LINES official airline for EXPO'70



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FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS

—IN PARIS—

situation cards generally required

COUTURIERS NOW SHOWING

MAIN, 45 Rue. François-Ier. ally except Saturday: 3 p.m.

SVEN, 4 R. St. Ch. St. Yves, 3 p.m.

FOR, 4 Rue Camille, 3:30 p.m.

LAROCHE, 28 Avenue Montaigne.

DE DANA, 6 R. Champs-Élysées, 3 p.m.

HERCZY, 88-90 F. St. Honoré.

PATOU, 1 R. St. Florentin, 3:30 p.m.

RAUCH, 37 R. J. Goujon, 3 p.m.

LYNEUX, 5 R. Royale, 3:30 p.m.

LAPIDUS, 31 R. P. St. Germain, 3 p.m.

REMY, 24 Av. Matignon, 3:30 p.m.

VENET, 62 Rue François-Ier.

CORSETS

BELLE, 14 R. Clément-Marcel.

FURS

FRECHER, J. GUILBERT, 29 Rue. de la Harpe, 25-27-29. By appointment only.

TOILE MODELS

Maison Balmain, 29 Ch. St. St. 103-04-05.

[illegible]

ATT Urges New Round of Trade Talks

Farm Products Should Be Included

PARIS, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The Atlantic Trade Union (ATT) today urged a new round of trade talks, saying that the free flow of goods across frontiers in 1970 will be hampered by the lack of a general agreement on trade and tariff matters.

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Associated Press
SURPLUS TALK—Sicco Mansholt, Common Market vice-president, left, and French Minister of Agriculture Jacques Duhamel at yesterday's Brussels meeting.

EEC Makes Little Headway On Farm Surplus Problem

By Jonathan C. Randall

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (WP).—The six Common Market agriculture ministers for the first time went through the motions today of discussing in detail their mammoth farm surplus problem, which is embarrassing their national governments and relations with the outside world.

They took no meaningful decisions. Instead, in the Common Market tradition, no such solution is foreseen until a major crisis occurs.

Likened by a top EEC official to "cats circling around a plate of steaming porridge," the two day discussions turned out to be too hot for the ministers to swallow, at least for now.

But their willingness to explore such hitherto forbidden issues as decreasing the guaranteed prices of wheat, sugar and dairy products reflected a significant omen.

Although the suggested price cuts were less than 2 percent for wheat for example, they were reducing import markets by promoting their own agricultural production.

It was getting at, according to Duhamel, was that countries "not export their difficulties to their neighbors."

In the preliminary work, planning and analyzing some tariff barriers to trade has been completed, the EEC officials said. The time has come, he said, for governments to determine the negotiations are to be engaged in order to determine bargaining authority they will have.

At the same time, Mr. Long said, the ATT nations to at this session on a pledge to introduce new non-tariff barriers or intensify those already in force.

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Sales, Net Up At Combustion Engineering

Fourth-Quarter Profit Well Ahead of 1968

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Combustion Engineering realized a 193 percent increase in earnings last year on a sales gain of 39.9 percent, both setting new records, the report of Arthur J. Santy Jr., president, disclosed yesterday.

Fourth-quarter profits were also well ahead of the previous year. Earnings from operations rose to \$24.50 million, or \$4.48 a share, from \$8.12 million, or \$1.71 a share, earned in 1968.

Last year's earnings are before a non-recurring credit of \$2.45 million, or 51 cents a share, from the sale earlier in the year of the company's South African subsidiary. Including this special credit, 1969 net amounted to \$29.04 million, or \$5.97 a share.

Sales rose to \$280.53 million, from the 1968 volume of \$200.88 million. Indicated net for the fourth quarter amounted to \$10.05 million, or \$2.04 a share, compared with \$4.42 million, or \$1.71 a share in 1968. Sales increased to \$266 million, from \$199.08 million.

Figures for 1968 have been restated to include companies acquired on a pooling-of-interests basis.

Amper Corp.*
Third Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 80.3 74.7
Profits (millions)... 4.02 3.84
Per Share... 0.27 0.35

Revenue (millions)... 320.6 207.5
Profits (millions)... 11.44 9.82
Per Share... 1.06 0.97

* There were 1.1 million more shares outstanding in 1969 than in the preceding year.

Bath Industries
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 189.8 185.5
Profits (millions)... 8.57 7.54
Per Share... 1.78 1.57

Branswick
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 127.4 122.2
Profits (millions)... 7.77 6.29
Per Share... 0.42 0.34

Year
Revenue (millions)... 449.6 421.6
Profits (millions)... 14.47 12.61
Per Share... 0.78 0.68

First Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 126.06 107.5
Profits (millions)... 4.23 3.25
Per Share... 0.27 0.21

Dresser Industries
First Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 173.8 153.2
Profits (millions)... 7.59 7.16
Per Share... 0.52 0.48

Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 49.2 45.9
Profits (millions)... 2.52 2.37
Per Share... 1.10 0.99

Year
Revenue (millions)... 185.7 175.7
Profits (millions)... 9.37 8.83
Per Share... 0.44 0.35

* 1968 net excludes extraordinary loss of \$1.5 million, or 35 cents a share, a fully diluted.

Kellogg Co.
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 562.2 486.5
Profits (millions)... 44.63 42.33
Per Share... 2.48 2.35

Square D. Co.
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 233.0 203.9
Profits (millions)... 25.32 23.69
Per Share... 1.22 1.10

British Steel
Reports Loss

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—British Steel Corp. lost \$54.7 million in the year ended Sept. 27 compared with a loss of \$53.76 million in the previous year, the state-owned company said today.

The annual report said that government price reductions were a major cause of the loss.

It reported a trading surplus of \$23.53 million before tax, depreciation and interest payments.

Turnover at BSC, which operates 90 percent of the crude steel plants in Britain, was higher at \$2.85 billion, an advance of \$397.5 million on the preceding year.

BSC chairman Lord Melchett now judges the company to be in the black.

The government last month permitted steel prices to be increased by an average of 10 percent, which will bring domestic British steel prices closer to European and world prices.

Trucial States May Test Nixon Doctrine

By Warren Unna

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—President Nixon's Guam doctrine may soon be put to the test in an area right out of the Arabian Nights with such exotic-sounding components as Abu Dhabi, Umm al Qaiwan and Ras al Khaimah.

The Guam doctrine, in essence, says that the United States considers it is playing a more responsible role in world affairs by staying out of internal conflicts and encouraging individual and regional self-protection.

Abu Dhabi, Umm al Qaiwan, Ras al Khaimah, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman and Fujairah are the seven Trucial States at the southern tip of the Persian Gulf. They, along with Qatar and Bahrain, two other sheikhdoms, are about to be set apart from British protection and management and left to the uncertain winds of big and small power rivalries.

U.S. oil interests are concerned, and not without reason. The Persian Gulf contains two-thirds of the world's known oil reserves and U.S. oil companies, with 12,000 Americans working in the region, earn no less than \$1.5 billion a year from them.

Political Stake
Adding to the U.S. financial stake is the political-military one. Within a few months after the British announced in January, 1968, that they would renege from their "special position" in the Persian Gulf by the end of 1971, a Russian warship started playing a cat-and-mouse game with the British in the Persian Gulf.

Now there is talk of a "vacuum" about to occur as soon as the British leave, with the Russians more than willing to move into the whole Arabian Sea-Indian Ocean area. If the Russians have an interest in an Arab-Israeli settlement, it would certainly be in getting the Suez Canal reopened to avoid the long trip around Africa.

And even if the Russians behave, there are the neighbors. Iran has historically considered the island of Bahrain its province. Although the shah is insisting on an outright recognition, he has no desire to let his brother monarch, Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, move in.

The shah has publicly promised to first "ascertain" the wishes of the 182,000 Bahrainis. There has been some talk of a plebiscite under the United Nations or other international auspices, but no real approach has been made.

Saudi Arabia
Saudi Arabia's interest in the area is temporarily muted by concern with the Arab-Israeli conflict on its western front. Iraq's historic interest in the area is similar for the same reason: that country's internal dissension.

The sheikhdoms themselves two years ago announced a "federation of Arab emirates" for mutual protection and economic cooperation. But there hasn't been a further organizational meeting since last fall and none is expected.

The nine components find they differ in size, in resources, in wealth. Five really don't count at all. Of the remaining four, the fabulously oil-rich Abu Dhabi and less well-off Bahrain form one inner circle. The two remaining oil-rich emirates, Qatar and Dubai, whose rulers are related by marriage, form another inner circle.

These nine spots on the desert, with less than 500,000 people among them, can't get together.

Until now, the official U.S. "presence" has been minimal: A U.S. consul-general in Saudi Arabia's Dhahran who makes periodic visits, a one-star admiral commanding the "U.S. Navy Middle East Force," a seaplane tender based in Bahrain to seawatch the flag.

Economically, the U.S. presence is anything but minimal: Standard Oil of California and Texaco, which share the Bahrain Petroleum Co. Arabian American (Aramco), with an offshore Bahrain concession. Mobil and Standard Oil of New Jersey, with almost a quarter interest in the Qatar Petroleum Co., Continental and Union Oil, with Qatar concessions; Mobil, Standard of New Jersey, Phillips and American Independent in Abu Dhabi; Union Oil and Southern Natural Gas of Texas in Ras al Khaimah.

Proposed Rates
Seen Unbalanced

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., the nation's largest brokerage concern, indicated yesterday that it would try to bring about changes in the new commission structure proposed by the New York Stock Exchange.

Donald I. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, said his concern was taking the position that the proposed rates appeared to be "serious out of balance," with too much emphasis placed on raising the rates for small transactions.

But it is Western Europe and, eral thousand ground troops, their ships, not the United States, which really depend upon this oil supply for power.

When Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government first announced Britain was pulling out, Eugene V. Rostow, at that time U.S. under secretary of state for economic affairs, told a press conference in nearby Tehran that "security arrangements... hopefully" could be worked out with Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Ideally, the Nixon administration would like to see the British stay on in the Persian Gulf with their service.

The British originally moved into this tip of the biblical "fertile crescent" in order to police piracy, slavery and gun running into the northwest frontier of their Indian empire. All but Qatar and Bahrain became known as the Trucial States after the 1853 "treaty of peace in perpetuity" in which the sheikhs agreed to a "perpetual maritime truce" with Queen Victoria's empire.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 6.27 to 747.43 as volume on the Big Board ran to 10.14 million shares, or a shade higher than yesterday's 9.78 million shares.

More than half the decline in the Dow industrials was accounted for by Procter & Gamble, down 4-1/8 to 110 1/2, and Du Pont, down 3 1/2 to 93 1/2 and a new 15-year low.

Hit by Profit-Taking
Analysts said that Procter & Gamble was hit by profit-taking inasmuch as the stock had climbed in the previous session to a new high of 116 3/4. In mid-January, directors of the country's largest maker of synthetic detergents and soaps revealed plans for a 2-for-1 split and a dividend increase.

The Dow industrials now hover less than four points above the Jan. 30 close of 744.06, or the lowest level since late November, 1963.

In the last 12 trading days, however, the blue-chip indicator has held within a narrow range. Accordingly, some analysts believe the market soon may begin a technical rally, in view of what they call "basing action."

Monetary Policy
Commenting on the recent action of stock prices, Shearson, Hamill & Co. has noted: "The one factor still exerting itself as a major force in the market is monetary policy."

On this score, Walter W. Heller, formerly chairman of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers, said today he foresaw a move "within the next month" by the Federal Reserve Board to expand the nation's money supply. Mr. Heller spoke before a forum of Chase Manhattan Bank officers.

Restrictive monetary policy by the Fed set into motion the 35 percent drop in the Dow industrials from the 985 level of December, 1968.

The Big Board finished today's session with 572 advances and 742 declines.

Utilities, which are regarded as money-market stocks, inched ahead. Moreover, prices in the corporate bond market have firmed in the last two weeks, reflecting both the expectation of easier credit conditions and signs of an economic slowdown.

Transcontinental Investing, the most active issue, fell 3 1/4 to 15 3/8. Company officials, forecasting profit gains for both 1969 and 1970, attributed the price decline to the sale of shares by one mutual fund, according to news dispatches.

Atlantic Richfield rose 3 7/8 to 58, ranking as the best gainer on the active list. It had dropped 4 1/4 yesterday in reaction to adverse comments by oil analysts.

Sharp Losses Hit Blue Chips On Big Board

Analysts Heartened By Moderate Volume

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after avoiding a decline on Blue Monday, dipped lower today. But some brokers on Wall Street were heartened by the lack of selling pressure during the decline.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 6.27 to 747.43 as volume on the Big Board ran to 10.14 million shares, or a shade higher than yesterday's 9.78 million shares.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	
Following are asset values and fund prices as of Feb. 17, 1970.	
Asset Value	Fund Price
1. Fund	\$11.44
2. Fund	\$11.44
3. Fund	\$11.44
4. Fund	\$11.44
5. Fund	\$11.44
6. Fund	\$11.44
7. Fund	\$11.44
8. Fund	\$11.44
9. Fund	\$11.44
10. Fund	\$11.44
11. Fund	\$11.44
12. Fund	\$11.44
13. Fund	\$11.44
14. Fund	\$11.44
15. Fund	\$11.44
16. Fund	\$11.44
17. Fund	\$11.44
18. Fund	\$11.44
19. Fund	\$11.44
20. Fund	\$11.44
21. Fund	\$11.44
22. Fund	\$11.44
23. Fund	\$11.44
24. Fund	\$11.44
25. Fund	\$11.44
26. Fund	\$11.44
27. Fund	\$11.44
28. Fund	\$11.44
29. Fund	\$11.44
30. Fund	\$11.44
31. Fund	\$11.44
32. Fund	\$11.44
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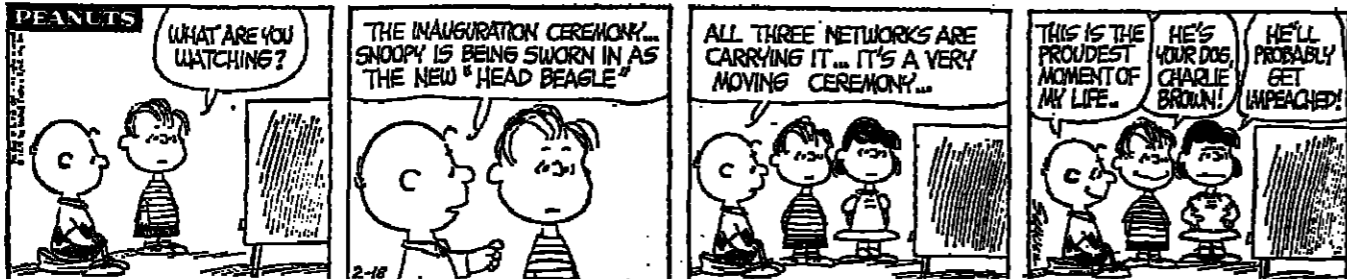
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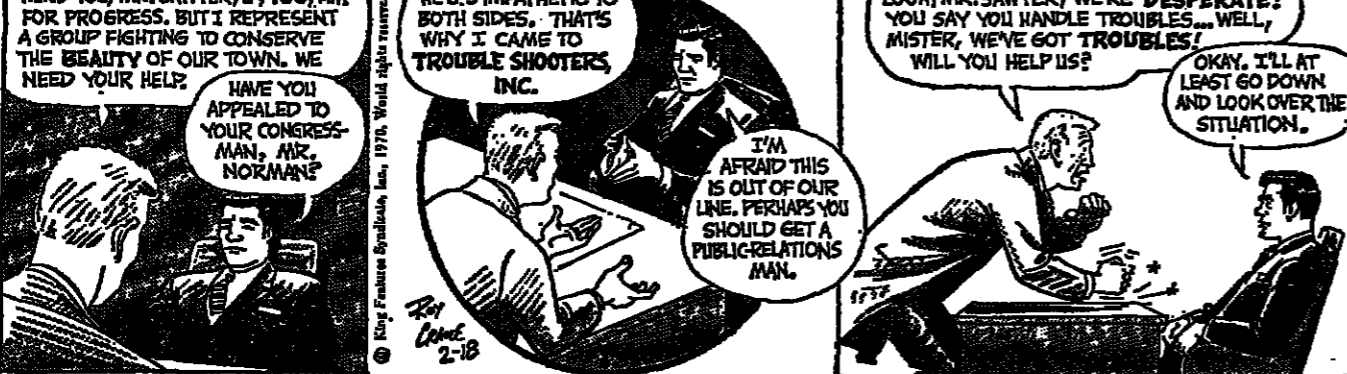
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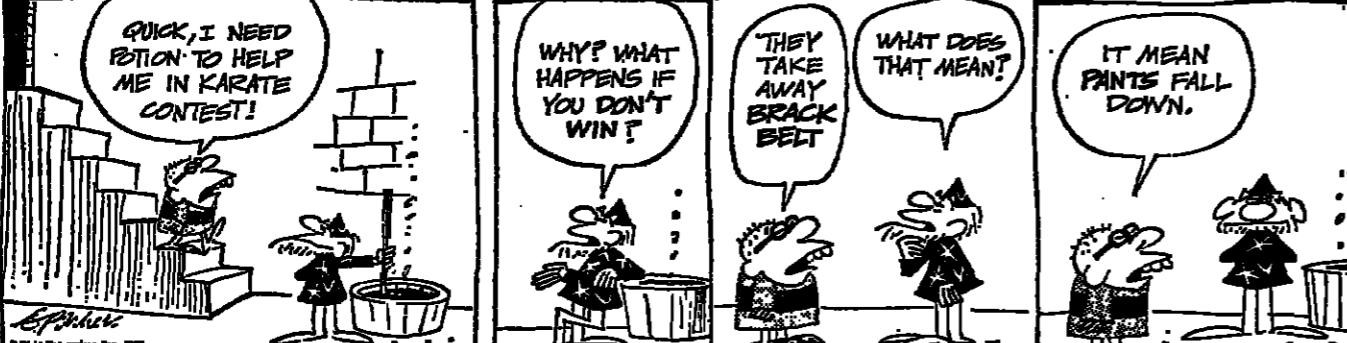
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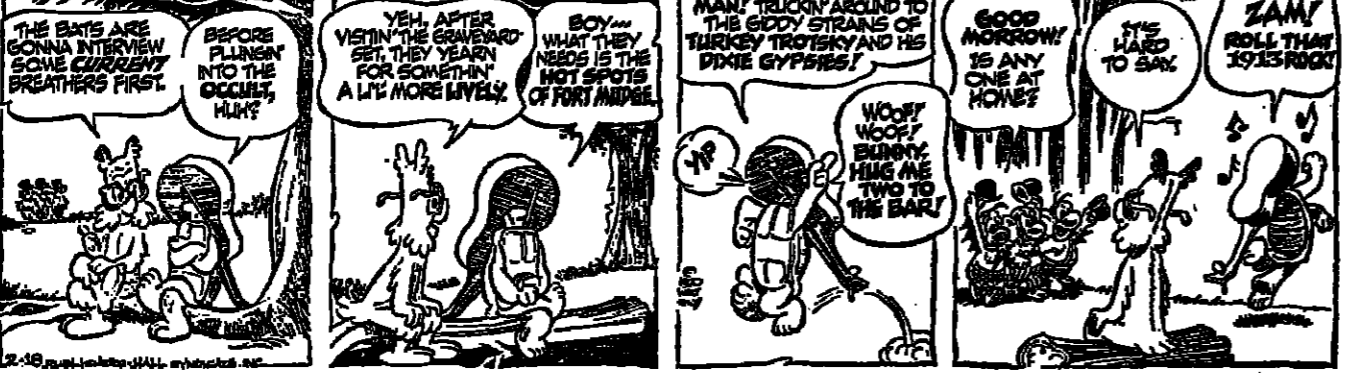
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South showed a hand equal to a two no-trump opening by doubling and then bidding two no-trump. North judged that his king and jack were worth a raise to game.

West, who had made an unorthodox rebid of two clubs, made the passive lead of the heart jack. South won with the ace and continued with the queen. He was pleased to see West's ten, but he could not afford to overtake with the king because East's eight would then be a stopper.

South's problem was to reach the dummy. He first led the diamond jack, hoping that West would win, but he did not. South next tried a low lead and West put up the king. Any minor-suit play at this point would have permitted South to reach the dummy, so West led the spade ten. South allowed this to win and ducked again when West led the spade king. A third spade play gave South the lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ 9 8 5 2
♥ K 9 6 5 2
♦ 10 7 3
♣ J 8 2

WEST (D)
♠ K 10 3
♥ J 10
♦ Q 9 8 4
♣ A K 6 3

SOUTH
♠ A J 5 2
♥ A Q
♦ A K J 5
♣ Q 7 4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West 1 ♠ Pass North East South
1 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl 2 N.T.
Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass

West led the heart jack.

and the next lead was the club queen. South ducked, and a club lead forced him to play away from the diamond queen.

South, at last, reached the dummy, winning with the diamond ten, and could make his contract by taking two diamond tricks or a heart and a diamond.

Not all the book is this depressing. When he isn't at death's door, Stravinsky is gadding about the world, escaping the smog and vulgarity of his adopted Los Angeles for the pelagic skies of Greece and Italy, the bustle of New York, the food and drink of France.

His indulgence in the latter is a pleasure to behold. Confessing his squeamishness when it comes to LSD and glue-sniffing, he nevertheless consumes heroic quantities of "a very ordinary drug, procured chiefly from Scotland and France in the forms I favor." Stravinsky is definitely over thirty.

One such indulgence in Dom Perignon and Calvados incapacitates him for a meeting with Chagall, who is much miffed to have traveled specially from Rouen to Paris only to find the composer stretched out in bed having "a color-TV dream."

Other meetings are more successful, and Craft's diary of twenty years, which takes up half this book, is the gossip, name-dropping, journal of a pleasant, talented young man who latched onto a good thing when he befriended Stravinsky and his wife Vera shortly after World War II. He soon made himself indispensable, one gathers, in a variety of ways. It was Craft who conducted many of Stravinsky's works when the master was indisposed; Craft who influenced Stravinsky's postwar concordat with the Viennese serialists whom he had earlier despised; Craft who

BOOKS

RETROSPECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

By Igor Stravinsky and Robert Craft. Knopf. 356 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

THIS is the sixth book published by Stravinsky in collaboration with his official biographer, Robert Craft, and judging from its autumnal title and general tone of *Remot*, it may be the last. It may also be the best.

For, at eighty-seven, the great composer has lost none of his acerbic, Nabokovian wit, which he turns not only on such pet hates as choreographic conductors and conspicuous-consumption culture centers, but, often as not, on himself. His popular "Firebird" is an "audience lollipop"; his failing physique a gross traitor to his ever vigorous mind.

Much of "Retrospectives and Conclusions," indeed, takes place in a variety of hospitals, where Stravinsky was being treated for a variety of ailments, most seriously a thrombosis which almost killed him in 1967. With all the useful black comedy of White Russians, Stravinsky describes the wrong diagnoses, near-fatal dosages, and the thousand other unnatural shocks the patient is hefted to in a manner at once hilarious and heart-rending.

"Take childhood—my childhood—old age is a time of humiliations," he sums it up. So much is universally true. But typical of one of greatness is the particular humiliation Stravinsky singles out: "For me the most disagreeable is that I cannot work long at sustained high pressure and with no leaks in concentration. It is depriving of art and left alone with philosophy is to be close to Hell."

Not all the book is this depressing. When he isn't at death's door, Stravinsky is gadding about the world, escaping the smog and vulgarity of his adopted Los Angeles for the pelagic skies of Greece and Italy, the bustle of New York, the food and drink of France.

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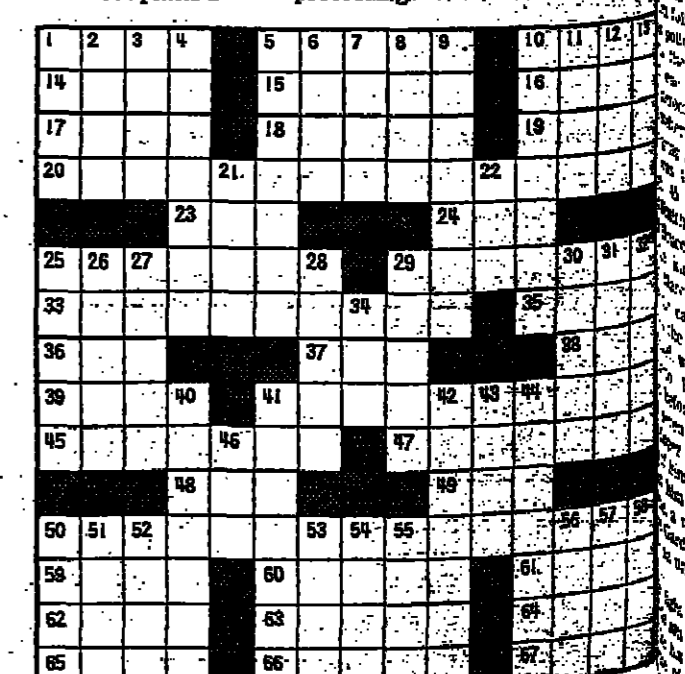
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CROSSWORD

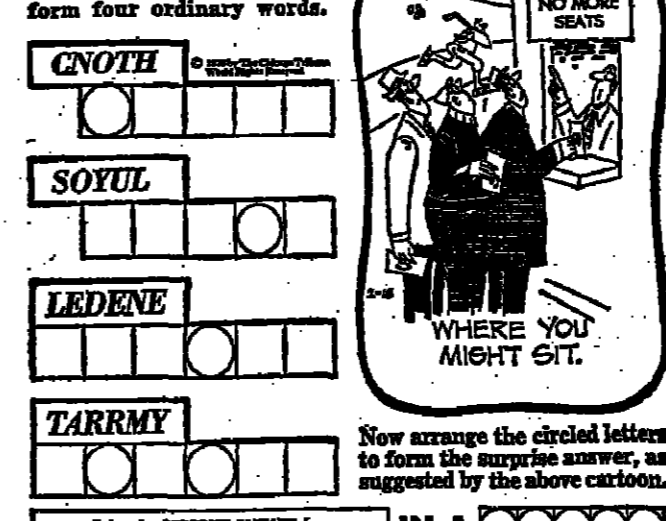
By Will W.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Rembrandt contemporary
 - 5 Kind of watcher
 - 10 Bator
 - 14 Frenzied
 - 15 Elph nest
 - 16 Somewhat Music
 - 17 Roman annalist
 - 18 Aromatic
 - 19 Japanese Premier
 - 20 Become refreshed
 - 23 Apollo's son
 - 24 Yes, in Paris
 - 25 Word for Jezebel
 - 29 Substitute
 - 33 Relative of the crawl
 - 35 Auctioneer's word
 - 36 Simple sugar
 - 37 Anger
 - 38 — whoop
 - 39 Moreover
 - 41 Siren's specialty
 - 45 Defeat
 - 47 Arizona border city
 - 48 Sellout placard
- DOWN**
- 13 Culmination
 - 15 Amos ready
 - 21 Plenty
 - 22 Tonga island
 - 25 Loin muscle
 - 26 Theater-lou is
 - 27 That is let
 - 28 Pub fare
 - 29 Farm-out
 - 30 Flank
 - 31 Nomenclature
 - 32 Slang word of disgust
 - 34 Leftover
 - 40 Commemorative
 - 41 Fiscal malady
 - 42 Accord
 - 43 European river
 - 44 Desert wine
 - 46 — Amant
 - 50 One of three bears
 - 51 Puerto Rican
 - 52 Composer Jerome
 - 53 Woodwind
 - 54 Caterpillar
 - 55 These things
 - 56 On some
 - 57 Weight
 - 58 Watcher's



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Observer

The Meaning of Money

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — After almost a decade of prosperity, pessimists are saying that hard times are just around the corner. Inflation, a sinking stock market, and a rising unemployment rate have reminded many people that even in America the money can stop.

One of the big problems the government anticipates in the event of a bad slump is social disruption by people who have either forgotten or never learned the value of money. Consider the potential threat to America's supermarkets.



Baker

At present, the housewife wheels her cart around the store, loading cost-effective items until her back gives out. At the checkout counter when the man says, "That will be \$387.64," she gives him a wad of paper from her purse, thanks him for any amount he may return, and goes on to the next shop to buy a new car or perhaps a few rooms of new perior furniture.

In a depression, this mode of shopping could paralyze the national grocery system. For instance: The man says, "That will be \$387.64." The housewife hands him a wad of paper from her purse. "This is only \$30, madam," says the man. "I need another \$357.34."

"That's all there is," says the lady. "Last year when I opened my purse and gave you all there was, you took it without any complaints. What's so wrong now?"

Well, the lady—or, more likely, the store help—is obviously going to have to put back a lot of groceries. Multiply this quantity by 20 or 30 million shoppers, and it is clear that there can be severe side effects from a depression in which people have no better idea of the value of money than they have now.

With its customary presence, the government is planning to establish a network of schools to teach Americans what money is. One such experimental school is already operating here in the Georgetown district. Its first class consists of five house-

Anastasia Case Continues With Setback for Anna

KARLSRUHE, Germany, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The woman who claims she is the only living daughter of the last Russian czar appeared today to have reached the end of the road in her 50-year struggle for recognition.

A German court rejected a final appeal by Mrs. John Manahan, formerly Anna Anderson, who claims to be the Grand Duchess Anastasia, daughter of Czar Nicholas II, and rightful heir to the Romanov family fortune. (Mrs. Manahan is in her late sixties. Anastasia was born in June 1901.)

The civil division of the Federal Supreme Court upheld the 1967 decision of a Hamburg court which rejected the identity claim of Mrs. Anna Anderson-Manahan, now the wife of an American.

Mrs. Manahan had claimed that the Hamburg court went too far in its demands for proof of her alleged identity. She was not present for the verdict today.

No Legal Mistakes

[In explaining its decision, the court said that "we have not decided that the plaintiff is not the Duchess Anastasia, but only that the Hamburg court made its decision without legal mistakes and without procedural errors," according to the Associated Press.]

Today's judgment puts an end to the civil case brought by Mrs. Manahan against Barbara, Duchess of Mecklenburg, over the right to a one-sixth share (14,000 marks—\$3,800—and some bonds) in the part of the Romanov fortune left in Germany by Czar Nicholas in 1905.

The duchess inherited the money from Princess Irene of Hesse, a descendant of Czarina Alexandra Fedorovna (born Alice of Hesse). The rest of the money in Germany has been distributed in small amounts among old aristocratic Russian families around Europe.

Mrs. Manahan claims that, as Anastasia, it should all come to her.

If Mrs. Manahan now wished to continue her efforts to establish her name and birthright as Anastasia, the court said today, she would have to start civil proceedings against other inheritors of the Romanov fortune in Germany.

The court's rejection of Mrs. Manahan's appeal means that the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg remains the sole surviving heir to the czar's fortune deposited in Berlin.

Anna Anderson-Manahan's claim split Europe's nobility and former ruling houses into two camps. Some believed she was Anastasia, while others said she was a Polish peasant named Franziska Schanzkowsky.

The Anastasia dispute had its roots in the slaughter by the Bolsheviks of Czar Nicholas and his family in a cellar in Ekaterinburg, in the Urals, in July 1918.

50 Years Ago

For some time it was assumed that the czar, his wife, son and four daughters had all perished in the massacre. But exactly 50 years ago today on Feb. 17, 1920, a young girl was pulled out of a canal in Berlin after a suicide attempt. After her recovery, she astonished doctors by claiming she was a daughter of the czar and had escaped the massacre.

At first they were skeptical, but the girl appeared to be familiar with the lives of the royal children and the pet names used by the family.

She said that a few hours before the massacre, the czar told his children he had deposited five million gold rubles for each of them in England.

The total amount, said to be worth \$24 million, was reported to have been deposited in the Bank of England—but the bank itself has denied this.

For 20 years, Anna Anderson lived as a bedridden recluse in a humble cottage in the Black Forest in Germany. She saw only her doctor and lawyers.

Then in July, 1968, she moved to the United States, where she married an American history professor, Dr. John Manahan, 49. They live in Charlottesville, Va.

After devoting more than half her life to the struggle to establish her identity as Anastasia, Mrs. Manahan has said her only interest is to "die recognized as the person she was born."

Among supporters of her claim is Maria Rasputin, daughter of the "mad monk" who was a favorite of the czar and



Anna Anderson-Manahan

exercised a great influence in the Russian court at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) until his murder in 1918.

After meeting Mrs. Manahan in 1968, Rasputin's daughter was quoted as saying: "Yes, she has something—she has nobility in her, in her gestures, in her voice. I think she is Anastasia."

A play and two films have been made about Mrs. Manahan's claim. The play and one film—starring Ingrid Bergman—was called "Anastasia." The other film, starring Lilli Palmer, was called "Is Anna Anderson Anastasia?"

'She Is Anastasia'

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 17 (AP).—The husband of Anna Manahan, who claims that she is the only surviving daughter of Czar Nicholas II of Russia, said: "There's no doubt about it. She is Anastasia."

John E. Manahan said: "I'm quite surprised about the decision because she lived [in Germany] said she would."

Mrs. Manahan herself, in an interview with a radio station in Charlottesville, said her next steps in the case "are prepared," but she declined to say what these would be.

PEOPLE:

What's in a Name? Exactly \$290,400

Bryan Cave-Brown-Cave has changed his name. The 54-year-old Englishman shall henceforth be known as Bryan Cave-Brown-Cave-Birket. He figured the change was worth the \$121,000 (\$290,400) his aunt left him, stipulating that he add the name Birket and move from Slingbourne near London to Birket House, a family residence 300 miles away in Westmorland. C.B.C., as the British Broadcasting Corp. executive is known to his friends, says: "It's a nuisance sometimes when you have to write a check or fill in a lot of forms."

Nothing like getting priorities right, comments journalist Pamela Taylor from Geneva. In a cryptic message to Geneva's foreign correspondents on Tuesday, Swissair announced "the following local news: 'Arrival at Colindale Airport: Sergio Mendes, guitarist by Swissair Flight 111 on Feb. 18 coming from New York. On the same flight will be U. Thant.'"

ON THE TOWN: Newlyweds Dr. and Mrs. Christian Barnard broke through a siege of Roman photographers Monday to go shopping and attend a party given in their honor by Count Rudi Crespi and his wife. Tuesday the couple made another stop to buy clothes for their meeting with President Nixon next week in Washington. "These look too frivolous," Dr. Barnard commented on some ties. "Maybe they will look all right when we get to Miami."

LAST WORD ON EGGS: Readers will remember that two Japanese teamsters were trying to hatch eggs in their cleavages. They started out with two eggs each. Then each girl broke one. They were forced to abandon the project after learning that the embryo chicks had stopped developing.

NIXONS ENTERTAIN: For George Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, President and Mrs. Nixon will import the Broadway musical "1776" to the White House. The play will start at 7:30 and run for two-and-a-half hours without a break. Afterward there'll be a champagne buffet for guests and cast.

"If you overwork rats, they get all kinds of ghastly things happening to them," said a British president of the World Wildlife Fund, said on a

British Broadcasting Corp. program. "They develop anti-social tendencies. Oh, I mean awful things happen," he said. "And," he predicted, "there is no reason to suppose that something like that won't happen to us—if we just let it happen." The prince, who spoke at a conservation conference in Strasbourg, France, last week about anti-pollution, was talking about overpopulation and people.

Prince Karim Aga Khan likes a good investment. The prince, leaving Pakistan with his bride, Princess Salimah, after a five-week visit, said he had completed plans to invest in Pakistan's heavy industry with the help of local finance. He said he would invest in tourism resorts if local efforts were made to organize tourism.

Political Humor From Prague

PRAGUE, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Despite the recent political events in their country, Czechs have not lost their sense of humor. Among the jokes circulating about their plight is the following: "I was going into a Prague police station and reports that two Swiss soldiers took his Soviet watch."

"Don't you mean two Swiss soldiers took your Swiss watch?" the policeman asked.

"You said it, I didn't," replied the citizen.

Another story begins with a resident of Prague viewing a car in Venonias Square, on a Rolls-Royce and the other the small Soviet Moskvich.

"Which do you like best?" was asked by a bystander.

"I think the Moskvich," the Czech said.

"You don't know your own motobike," said his neighbor.

"I know my car," said the Czech, "but I don't know you."

Swedish Jewel Show STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17 (AP).—Sweden's crown jewels are to go on display at the royal castle in Stockholm so that the public will be able to see them; the Swedish cabinet has decided. Until now the jewels—consisting of 24 priceless pieces—have been kept in an underground vault and taken out only once a year for the opening of parliament in January.

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